THE *SECOND PART* OF THE PRESENT STATE OF England:

Together with

DIVERS REFLECTIONS UPON The *Antient State* thereof.

By *EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE* L. L. D. R. S. S.

The SEVENTH EDITION, Corrected, and newly Augmented.

In Magnis voluisse sat est—

In the *SAVOY*:

Printed by *T. N.* for *J. Martin*, Printer to the *Royal Society*, and are to be Sold at the Sign of the *Bell* in S. *Pauls* Church-Yard, 1677.

To the Right Worſhipful

Dr. *HENRY CLERKE*

The Worthy

PRESIDENT

OF

MAGDALEN COLLEDGE

IN

OXFORD.

This Seventh Edition of the Second Part of THE PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND, *is moſt Humbly Dedicated by the AUTHOR.*

To the READER.

IN a former ſmall Treatiſe, Intituled, *THE PRESENT STATE OF ENGLAND*,

To the Reader.

The Author having given a Succinct Account of the *Government* in *General*, as it is *Monarchical*; and therein, of the *King*, *Queen*, *Princes*, and *Princesses* of the *Bloud*; of the *Great Officers* of the *Crown*; of the *Kings*, *Queens*, and *Duke* of *York*'s Courts; of

of the Three States of *England*, *Clergy*, *Nobility*, and *Commons*, and of divers other Remarkables.

In this *Second Part* of the *Present State of England*, he hath endeavoured to describe, with the like Brevity, the *Particular Government* of *England*, Ec-

cleſiaſtical, *Civil*, and *Military*: The ſeveral Courts of *Juſtice*, the Offices and Officers belonging thereunto; and (for the ſake of Foreigners) to exhibite a particular Deſcription of the Famous City of *London*, of the Two Renowned Univerſities, *&c.*

In Erecting such a Spacious and Various Edifice, the Spectator, at first view, will hardly conceive how much pains was bestowed in digging the Foundation, in raising Scaffolds, in finding, conveying, and fitting Materials, in contriving the *Architecture*,

in

in removing the Rubbish, *&c.* Other *Builders* consult onely their own Brains, and the Dead, (that is, Books) whereunto access may be had at all Hours: But in this *VVork*, the Living, and the choicest among them, were to be advised with; whereof some were

far

far distant, others seldom at leisure, some unwilling to Communicate their Knowledge, others not at all affable.

However, if the *Reader*, reaping in few Hours, the Fruits of many Months labour, shall receive any content, the Author will not only be

be satisfied for this, but encouraged for another like Enterprize.

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ANGLIÆ NOTITIA:

OR,

The Present State

OF

ENGLAND.

The Second part.

Of the Government of England *in particular; and first, of the Kings most Honourable Privy-Council.*

THE Government of *England* in particular, is either *Ecclesiastical, Civil,* or *Military,* wherein the King is Supreme Governour in all Causes, and over all Persons; from him is derived all Authority and Jurisdiction. He is *quasi Intellectus agens, Forma formarum, vel potius Mundi Anici Deus.* And the *Primum Mobile* thereof,

from whence, all the Inferiour Orbs derive their Motion, is that Noble, Honourable, and Reverend Assembly, called, *Concilium secretum, privatum vel Continuum Regis Concilium*, which is a Court of such Antiquity and Honour, that it may be said to be higher than the highest Court of *England*, (as the Parliament is usually called) for our Parliaments are not only much younger, but also may truly be said to be the Productions of the Kings Privy-Council, as appears by the words of the Writ, for summoning of a Parliament. This is the highest Watch-Tower of the Nation, wherein the King, with all his good Sentinels, and Watchmen about him, takes a careful survey of all his Dominions, and sometimes of all the Dominions of the World, as any of them have any Relation to his: where he consults and contrives how to protect his numberless Subjects, not only from Injuries amongst themselves, but from the wrongs and violences of all other Nations; where he doth consult and watch for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Profit and Peace of all his People.

Before the latter end of *Henry* the Third, *Quod provisum fuit per Regem & Concilium suum Privatum sigilloque Regis confirmatum, proculdubio legis vigorum habuit*, saith *Spelman*.

The Primitive and ordinary way of Government in *England*, was by the King and his Privy-Council, and all our Kings have acted much by it, determining Controversies of great importance, sometimes touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party, whereof there are very many Presidents, and the Judges of *England*, in some difficult cases, were not wont to give Judgement, until they had first consulted the King or his Privy-Council. Moreover, the

Lord

Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, have oft-times transmitted Matters of high moment to the King and his Privy-Council, as by long experience and wisdom, better able to judge of, and by secresie and expedition, better able to transact some State-affairs, than all the Lords and Commons together.

At present, the King and his Privy-Council take Cognisance of few Matters, that may well be determined by the known Laws, and ordinary Courts of Justice, but only, as aforesaid, consult for the publick Good, Honour, Defence, Safety and Benefit of the Realm, not medling with matters that concern Freeholds, but matters of Appeal, and suddain Emergencies.

The Lords of the Privy-Council, are, as it were, a part of the King, incorporate with him and his cares, bearing upon their Shoulders that great weight, that otherwise would lie wholly upon His Majesty; wherefore of such high value and esteem they have always been, that if a Man did but strike in the House of a Privy-Counsellor, or elsewhere in his Presence, he was grievously Fined for the same; and to conspire the death of any of them, was made Felony, in any of the Kings Servants, within the *Checque-Roll*; and to kill one of them, was High Treason.

A Privy-Counsellor, though but a Gentleman, shall have Precedence of all Knights, Baronets, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viscounts.

The substance of their Oath is, That they shall, according to their power and discretion, Truly, Justly, and Evenly, Counsel and Advise the King, in all matters to be Treated in His Majesties Council; that they shall keep secret the Kings Counsel, &c.

By force of this Oath, and the custom of the Kingdom of *England*, a Privy-Counsellor is made without any Patent or Grant, and to continue only during the Life of the King that makes him, nor so long, unless the King pleaseth.

Heretofore, there hath been usually a Lord President of the Kings Privy-Council; a Dignity of so high a repute, that, by a Statute of *Henry* the Eighth, he is to take place in publick, next to the Lord High Treasurer of *England*: His Office was to speak first to business, to report to His Majesty the Passages and State of businesses, transacted at Council-Table. The last Lord President was the Earl of *Manchester*, Father of the late Lord Chamberlain.

To his Privy-Counsellors, the King of *England* may declare or conceal from them whatsoever he alone judgeth fit and expedient, *qua in re* (saith the excellent Sir *Tho. Smith*) *absolutissimum est hoc Regnum Angliæ præ Venetorum Ducatu aut Lacedemoniorum Principatu.*

The King, with the advice of his Privy-Council, doth publish Proclamations, binding to the Subject, provided that they are not contrary to Statute, or Common-Law.

In cases where the Publick Peace, Honour or Profit of the Kingdom, may be endangered for want of speedy redress, there the King with his Privy-Council, usually make use of an absolute power, if need be.

The Members of this most Honourable Council, are such, as his own free Will, and meer Motion, shall please to chuse, and are commonly Men of the highest rank, eminent for Estates, Wisdom, Courage, Integrity, &c. And because

because there are few cases of moment so temporal, but that they may some way relate to Spiritual Affairs, therefore, according to the general Rules of Policy and Government, which God himself ordained amongst his chosen People the *Jews*, the Privy-Council (as well as the great Council of Parliament) is composed of Spiritual, as well as Temporal Persons, some of the principal Bishops of *England* have in all times been chosen by His Majesty, to be of His Privy-Council.

The Lords of His Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council, are these that follow.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of *York*,
His Highness Prince *Rupert*.
Gilbert Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.
Heneage Lord *Finch*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*.
Thomas Earl of *Danby*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*.
Arthur Earl of *Anglesey*, Lord Privy Seal.
George Duke of *Buckingham*.
James Duke of *Monmouth*, Master of the Horse.
Christopher Duke of *Albemarle*.
James Duke of *Lauderdail*.
James Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Steward of the Houshold.
Henry Cavendish, Duke of *Newcastle*.
Henry Marquis of *Worcester*, Lord President of *Wales*.
Henry Marquis of *Dorchester*.
Thomas Earl of *Ossory*.
Robert Earl of *Lindsey*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*.
Henry Earl of St. *Albans*.
Aubrey Earl of *Oxford*.
John Earl of *Bridgewater*.
Robert Earl of *Leicester*.
James Earl of *Northampton*.
Henry Earl of *Peterborough*.
Robert Earl of *Sunderland*.
Arthur Earl of *Essex*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.
John Earl of *Bath*, Groom of the Stole.

William

William Earl of *Strafford.*
Charles Earl of *Carlisle.*
William Earl of *Craven.*
Henry Earl of *Arlington*, Lord Chamberlain of the Houshold.
John Earl of *Rothes.*
Alexander Earl of *Kinkardine.*
John Earl of *Tweedale.*
Richard Earl of *Carbury.*
Roger Earl of *Orrery.*
Thomas Viscount *Falconberg.*
George Viscount *Halifax.*
Henry Lord Bishop of *London.*
Nathaniel Lord Bishop of *Durham.*
John Lord *Roberts.*
William Lord *Maynard*, Comptroller of the Houshold.
Francis Viscount *Newport*, Treasurer of the Houshold.
John Lord *Berkley.*
Denzil Lord *Holles.*
Sir *George Carteret* Knight and Baronet, Vice-Chamberlain to His Majesty.
Henry Coventry Esq; one of the Principal Secretaries of State.
Sir *Joseph Williamson* Kt. the other Principal Secretary of State.
Ralph Montague Esq; Master of the Great Wardrobe.
Sir *John Duncomb* Kt. Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sir *Robert Carr* Knight and Baronet, Chancellor of the Dutchy.
Sir *Thomas Chichesly* Kt. Master-General of the Ordnance.
Edward Seymour Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons.

These are all to wait on His Majesty, and, at Council-Board, sit in their Order, bare-headed, when His Majesty presides.

At all Debates, the lowest delivers his opinion first, that so he may be the more free, and the King last of all declares his Judgment, and thereby determines the Matter in debate.

The time and place of holding this Council, is wholly at the Kings pleasure, but is most commonly held in the morning, on *Wednesday* and *Friday* out of Parliament-time, or Term-time, and in the Afternoon, in times of Parliament or Term.

A Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of the Secretaries of State; of whose Office and Dignity, much more considerable in *England*, than in other Nations, take here this brief Account.

The Kings of *England* had antiently but one Secretary of State, until about the end of *Henry* the Eighth his Reign, it was thought fit, that weighty and important Office should be discharged by two Persons, both of equal Authority, and both stiled *Principal Secretaries of State*. In those days, and some while after, they sate not at Council-Board, but having prepared their business in a room adjoining to the Council-Chamber, they came in, and stood on either hand of the King; and nothing was debated at the Table, until the Secretaries had gone through with their Propositals. But Queen *Elizabeth* seldom coming to Council, that Method was altered, and the two Secretaries took their places as Privy-Counsellors, which Dignity they have retained, and enjoyed, ever since; and a Council is seldom or never held without the presence of one of them at the least.

Their

Their employment being of extraordinary Trust and Multiplicity, renders them most considerable, both in the eyes of the King, upon whom they attend every day, as occasion requires; and of the Subjects also, whose Requests and Desires are for the most part lodged in their hands, to be presented to the King, and always to make dispatches thereupon, according to His Majesties Answers and Directions.

As for Foreign Affairs, the Secretaries divide all the Kingdoms and Nations, which have intercourse of business with the King of *England*, into two grand Provinces; whereof each Secretary taketh one to himself, receiving all Letters and Addresses from, and making all dispatches to the several Princes and States comprehended within his own Province.

But in all matters of home-concern, whether they relate to the publick, or to particular persons, both the Secretaries do equally and indistinctly receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, be it for the Church, the Militia, or private Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, *&c.*

They have this special Honour, that if either of them be a Baron, he taketh place, and hath the Precedence of all other persons of the same degree, though otherwise by their Creation, some of them might have right to precede him; and a Knight in like manner, if he hath no other qualification.

They have their several Lodgings appointed them in all the Kings Houses, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office, and those that attend upon it. They have also a very liberal Diet at the Kings charge, or Board-wages in lieu of it.

To shew how considerable their place is, their setled allowance from the King in Salary and Pension, is little less than Two thousand Pounds Sterling *per annum* to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks, whom they imploy under them, are wholly at their own choice, and have no dependance upon any other power or person, besides themselves.

They have the custody of that Seal of the King, which is properly called the *Signet*; the use and application whereof, gives denomination to an Office, constantly attending the Court, called the *Signet-Office*, wherein there are four Clerks, who wait alternately by Months, and prepare such things as are to pass the Signet, in order to the Privy Seal, or Great Seal.

The present Secretaries of State, are,

Henry Coventry Esq; who, for his great Abilities, and successful Negotiations, had that Trust and Honour conferred upon him, immediately after the decease of Sir *John Trevor*.

Sir *Joseph Williamson*, whom for his eminent Services at home and abroad, both in War and Peace, His Majesty was pleased to advance into the place of the Earl of *Arlington*.

Waiting on the Privy-Council, there are Four Clerks in Ordinary, who wait by Months each one; he that comes in, is always a week before, and a week after his Month, to assist there.

Their Office is to read what is brought before the Council, and draw up all such Orders, as the King and Lords shall direct, and cause them to be Registred.

They are these that follow.

Sir *Thomas Doleman*, Sir *John Nicholas*, Sir *Robert Southwel*, Sir *Philip Loyd*, Salaries to each 250 *l.* besides Fees for Orders and Letters, &c.

Besides the forenamed Officers, there is a Keeper of the Records, *Anthony Rider* Esq; no Fee.

Two Keepers of the Council-Chamber, Fee to each 45 *l.*

These, upon occasion, are sent by Warrant of the Lords of the Privy-Council, to fetch any Person, under the degree of a Baron, and to keep him Prisoner in his House till farther Order.

Attending on the Secretaries, are the Clerks of the *Signet*, or *Little Seal*, which is always in the custody of the Secretaries, for sealing the Kings Private Letters, and for all such Grants as pass His Majesties Hands by Bill assigned.

Of these Clerks there are four, Sir *John Nicholas* Knight of the *Bath*, Sir *Philip Warwick* Kt. *William Trumbal* Esq; and *Sidney Bear* Esquire: These have no Fee from the King, but only Diet, which at Pension is 200 *l.* yearly; their Office is in *Whitehal*, they wait by month, each of them three months in a year. One of them always attends the Court, wheresoever it removes, and by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries of State, or Lords of the Council, prepare such Bills or Letters for the King to sign, as not being matters of Law, are by any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office, all Grants, either prepared by the Kings Learned Council at Law, or by themselves,

ſelves, for the Kings Hand, when Signed, are returned, and there tranſcribed again, and that Tranſcription is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and Sealed, and then it is called a Signet, which is directed to the Lord Privy Seal, and is his Warrant for iſſuing out a Privy Seal upon it, which is prepared by the Clerks of that Seal, is ſufficient for the payment of any Moneys out of the Exchequer, and for ſeveral other uſes: but when the nature of the Grant requires the paſſing the Great Seal, then the Privy Seal is an authority to the Lord Chancellor, to paſs the Great Seal, as the Signet was to the Lord Privy Seal, to affix that Seal to the Grant: but in all three Offices, *viz.* Signet, Privy Seal, and Great Seal, the Grant is tranſcribed. So all which paſſes from the King, hath theſe ſeveral ways of being conſidered before perfected.

There are alſo four Clerks of the Privy Seal, *viz.* Sir *Charles Bickerſtaffe* Kt. *John Matthews* Eſq; *Tho. Watkins* Eſq; *John Richards* Eſq;

More of their Office is to be ſeen in *Stat.* 27 of *Henry* 8. worthy to be noted.

To this Office (in time when the Court of *Requeſt* is in being) belongs the Sealing of all Commiſſions, and other Proceſſes out of that Court.

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State, is an ancient Office, called the *Paper-Office*, the Keeper whereof hath in his charge, all the Publick Papers, Writings, Matters of State, and Council; all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the Kings publick Miniſters abroad, and generally all the Papers and Diſpatches that paſs through the Offices of the two Secretaries of State, which are from time to time tranſmitted into this Office, and here remain,

remain, disposed by way of a Library, within His Majesties Palace of *Whitehal*. This considerable Officer hath a Fee of 160 *l. per annum*, payable out of the *Exchequer*, and is at present that very worthy person, Sir *Joseph Williamson* Kt. since one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

After the Kings most Honourable Privy Council, that *Primum Mobile*, or rather that *Resort* or *Spring*, may be considered the *Great Wheels*, first moved by that *Spring*, which are the Convocation for the Ecclesiastical Government, and the Parliament for the Civil.

But for the better understanding of the Ecclesiastical Government, it will be expedient to premise somewhat of the Ecclesiastical Persons in *England*.

In

IN the Government of the Church of *England*, among the Ecclesiastical Persons governing in the English Church, is, First the King of *England*; who is, as the Lawyers say, *Persona sacra & mixta cum Sacerdote*. The King is the Supreme Bishop of *England*; and at his Coronation, by a Solemn Consecration and Unction, he becomes a Spiritual Person, Sacred and Ecclesiastical: for, as he hath put upon him *Corona Regni*, as an Emblem of his Kingship and Power in Temporals; so hath he *Stola Sacerdotis*, commonly called *Vestis Dalmatica*, as a *Levitical Ephod*, to signifie his Priesthood and Power in Spirituals. He is Supreme Governour in all Causes and over all Persons *Ecclesiastical* as well as *Civil*; is Patron Paramount of all *Ecclesiastical* Benefices in *England*, to whom the last Appeals in *Ecclesiastical* Affairs are made, who alone hath Power to nominate Persons for all Bishopricks, and chief Dignities, as Deaneries, and some Prebends in the Church, *&c.* as more at large may be seen in the First Part of the *Present State of England*.

Next to the King in the Church-Government, are the Bishops, whereof two are called *Primats*, *Metropolitans*, or *Archbishops*; that is, Chief Bishops, the one of *Canterbury*, the other of *York*, each of which have, besides their peculiar Dioceſſ s, a Province consisting of several Dioceſſes, and therein by Common Law, a Prerogative of proving Wills, and granting Administrations, where the person dying had *bona notabilia*, that is, above 5 *l.* in divers *Dioceſſes* or *Jurisdictions*. Also by Grants of several Kings, they have each one certain Priviledges, Liberties and Immunities in their own Estates.

Under

Under theſe two Archbiſhops are Twenty ſix Biſhopricks, whereof Twenty two are reckoned in the Province of *Canterbury*, and Four in the Province of *York*. So that there are beſides the Two Archbiſhops, Twenty four Biſhops, all which have the Title of Lords by reaſon of their Baronies annext to their Biſhopricks, and have precedence of all other Barons both in Parliament and in other Aſſemblies: amongſt theſe preſides always the Biſhop of *London*, who by antient right is accounted Dean of the *Epiſcopal Colledge* of that Province, and by virtue thereof, is to ſignifie the pleaſure of his Metropolitan, to all the Biſhops of the Province, to execute his *Mandate*, to diſperſe his *Miſſives* on all emergency of affairs, to preſide in Convocations of Provincial *Synods* during the neceſſary abſence of the *Metropolitan*. Next to *London*, in *Parliament*, precedes *Durham*, and then *Wincheſter*: all the reſt of the Biſhops take place according to the Seniority of their Conſecrations.

The Function of an *Engliſh Biſhop* conſiſts in what he may act, either by his *Epiſcopal Order*, or by his *Epiſcopal Juriſdiction*.

By his *Epiſcopal Order* he may Ordain *Deacons* and *Prieſts*, he may Dedicate Churches and Burying places, may adminiſter the Rite and Ceremony of Confirmation, without whom none of theſe things may be done.

The *Juriſdiction* of a Biſhop is either *Ordinary* or *Delegated*; the *Ordinary*, is what by the Law of the Land belongs to each Biſhop, in his own Dioceſs; the *Delegated*, is what the King is pleaſed to confer upon him, not as a Biſhop, but as he is a Subject, and a conſiderable Member of the Kingdom: For all Clergymen

men are in *England* (as antiently among Gods own People the Jews, and amongst the Primitive Christians, so soon as they were under Christian Emperours) judged fit to enjoy divers Temporal Honours and Employments: as,

First, To be in the Commission of the Peace, for who so proper to make and keep Peace as they, whose constant duty it is to Preach Peace? who so fit as they, whose main business and study is to reconcile those that are at variance? And therefore since His Majesties happy Restauration, as well as before, divers grave discreet Divines have been made Justices of Peace, and thereby not only the poor Clergy-men have been protected from the oppression of their causeless Enemies, but many differences have been composed without any Law-suit, in a more Christian and less expensive way.

Secondly, to be of His Majesties Privy Council, where frequently Cases of Conscience may arise, relating to State Matters, that will admit neither of delay nor publication: And therefore after the Pattern of that excellent Christian Emperour *Constantine* the Great, our good Kings both before and since the Reformation, have always admitted some Spiritual Persons to their Council-Tables, and Closet-Debates.

Thirdly, To be employed in Publick Treaties and Negotiations of Peace, and this both the Antient and Modern Practice will justifie, that none have been more frequently and successfully used in such Messages, than the Ambassadors of Christ.

Fourthly, To enjoy some of the Great Offices of the Crown, as to be *Lord Chancellor*, *Lord Treasurer*, &c. And it hath been observed, that

that in the late Kings Reign, when the Bishop of *London* was *Lord Treasurer*, that Office was executed with as much diligence, faithfulness, dexterity, and content to the Subject, as well as to the King, as ever it had been by any of his Lay-Predecessors.

In the ordinary Jurisdiction of a Bishop, as a Bishop may be considered, either the *Jurisdiction* it self, or what is instated in him by the Law of the Land, for the better execution of that *Jurisdiction*.

The *Jurisdiction* it self is established partly by Statute-Law, as to Licence Physitians, Surgeons, and School-Masters, to unite and consolidate small Parishes, to assist the Civil Magistrates in execution of some Statutes concerning Ecclesiastical Affairs, to compel the payment of Tenths and Subsidies due from the Clergy to the King.

Partly by Common Law, as upon the Kings Writ to certifie the Judges touching legitimate and illegitimate Births and Marriages; to require upon the Kings Writ the burning of an obstinate Heretick; also to require the Kings Writ for imprisoning the Body of one that obstinately stands Excommunicated Forty days.

And partly by Common and Ecclesiastical Law together, as to cause Wills of the Deceased to be proved, to grant Administration of Goods of such as die intestate, to give order for the gathering and preserving of perishable Goods, where none is willing to administer, to cause account to be given of Administrations, to collate Benefices, to grant Institutions to Benefices upon Presentations of other Patrons, to command Induction to be given, to order the collecting and preserving of the Profits of Vacant Benefices,

Benefices, for the use of the Successors, to defend the Franchises and Liberties of the Church, to visit their particular Dioceſſes once in three years; and therein to inquire of the Manners, Carriages, Delinquencies, &c. of Ministers, of Church-Wardens, of the rest of the Parishioners, and amongst them, especially of those that profess themselves Physitians, Surgeons, School-Masters, Midwives; of Wardens of Hospitals, how they perform their several Duties and Trusts; also of all other professing Christianity, and offending either against Piety, as by Blasphemy, Idolatry, Superstition, Perjury, Heresie, Errours against the Thirty Nine Articles, Schism, Conventicles, absence from Divine Service, unlawful abstinence from the Sacraments; or else offending against Justice, as the delaying of the Legacies given to the Poor or Pious Uses, Dilapidations of Buildings, or Goods belonging to the Church; taking the Usury beyond the rate allowed by Statute, Simony, Perjury, &c. or by offending against Sobriety, as Drunkenness, Incest, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any ones Chastity, Clandestine Marriages, as for want of thrice publishing the Banes, the want of Parents consent, the want of Witnesses, which must be above two, or marrying in a private place, in an undue time, before eight in the morning, and after twelve of the Clock in the day, &c.

Now for the better executing of this *Jurisdiction*, the Law of *England* hath furnished the Bishops with a power of *Ecclesiastical Censures*, whereof some may be inflicted both upon Lay-men and Church-men, as Suspension from entring into the Church, or else from receiving the Sacrament, or greater Excommunications,

tions, &c. Others may be inflicted only upon Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, as Sequeſtration of their Eccleſiaſtical Profits, Suſpenſions, ſometimes *ab Officio*, ſometimes *a Beneficio*, *Deprivation*, and *Depoſition*, which is ſometimes verbal, by ſentence pronounced againſt them; and ſometimes real, by Degradation. Here note, That of all theſe Cenſures, Excommunication is never to be inflicted but only for Contumacy; as when a perſon being duly ſummoned, will not appear; or appearing, will not obey the Orders of the Biſhop.

The Solemn manner of making a Biſhop in England, *is as followeth.*

When any Biſhops *See* becomes vacant, the *Dean* and *Chapter* of that *Cathedral* giving notice thereof to the King, who is Patron of all the Biſhopricks in *England*, and humbly Requeſting, that His Majeſty will give leave for them to chooſe another; the King hereupon grants to the Dean His *Conge d' Eſlire*, which in *French* (wherein it was antiently penned) ſignifies leave to elect; then the Dean ſummons a Chapter or Aſſembly of the Prebendaries, who either elect the perſon recommended by His Majeſties Letters, or ſhew cauſe to the contrary. Next, the Election is certified to the party Elected, who doth modeſtly refuſe it the firſt and ſecond time; and if he refuſe it a third time, then that being certified to His Majeſty, another is recommended; when the Election is accepted by the party, it is certified to the King, and the Archbiſhop of that Province, whereupon the King gives His Royal Aſſent under the Great Seal of *England*; which is exhibited to the Archbiſhop of that Province,

vince, with command to confirm and consecrate him; hereunto the Archbishop subscribes *Fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commission under his Archiepiscopal Seal to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts required for perfecting his Confirmation.

The Vicar-General then in the Name of the Archbishop sends forth a Citation, summoning all Opposers of the said Election or Person Elected, to appear at a certain time and place especially assigned to make their Objections. This done by an Officer of the Arches, usually at *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside*, *London*, by Proclamation three times, and then affixing the said Citation on the Church-door, for all people to read, the said Officer returns an Authentick Certificate thereof to the Archbishop and Vicar-General. At the day and place assigned for the appearance of the Opposers, the Vicar-General sits, then the Proctor for the said Dean and Chapter, exhibits the Royal Assent, and the Commission of the Archbishop; which read and accepted by the Vicar-General, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the Dean and Chapter, and then presents the Elected Bishop, and returns the Citation, and desires the Opposers to be publickly called three times, which being done accordingly, he accuseth their contumacy, and for penalty thereof, desires that the business may proceed, which the Vicar-General in a Schedule by him read and subscribed doth order. Next the Proctor giving a summary Petition, wherein is deduced the whole Process of Election and Consent, desires a time to be assigned to prove it, which the Vicar-General admits and decrees. After which, the Proctor exhibits the Royal Assent, with the Elected

Elected Biſhops Aſſent, and the Certificate to the Archbiſhop, and deſires a term preſently to be aſſigned to hear final Sentence, which the Vicar-General decrees. Then the Proctor deſires that all Oppoſers ſhould again be called, which being thrice publickly done, and none appearing, nor oppoſing, they are pronounced contumacious, and a Decree made to proceed to Sentence, by a Schedule read and ſubſcribed by the ſaid Vicar-General. Then the Elect Perſon takes the Oath of Supremacy, Simony, and Canonical Obedience.

Next the Judge of the Arches reads and ſubſcribes the Sentence; after which, uſually there is an entertainment made for the Officers and others there preſent, which being once done at the Sign of the *Nags-Head* in *Cheapſide*, near the ſaid *Bow-Church*, gave occaſion to our Adverſaries of the *Romiſh Church*, to affirm that Fable, that there our firſt Biſhops after the Reformation were Conſecrated.

When a Biſhop is Elected, and the Election confirmed, he may give Inſtitution, and do his ordinary Juriſdiction; and may ſit in Parliament as Lord thereof, according to Sir *Edward Cook* 4 *Inſtit. p.* 47.

After the Confirmation, then according to the Kings Mandate, is the ſolemn Conſecration of the Elected Biſhop, which is done by the Archbiſhop, with the aſſiſtance of two other Biſhops, in manner following.

Upon ſome *Sunday* or Holiday after Morning Service, the Archbiſhop beginneth the Communion Service; after a certain Prayer appointed for this occaſion, one of the Biſhops there preſent readeth the Epiſtle, 1 *Tim.* 3. another readeth the Goſpel, *John* 21. Then after the *Nicene* Creed and ſome Sermon, the

Elected

Elected Bishop vested with his Rochet or Linnen Garment, is by two Bishops presented to the Archbishop, or some other Bishop Commissioned by him, sitting in his Chair, who demands the Kings Mandate for the Consecration, and causes it to be read; then the Elect Bishop takes the Oath of Supremacy and of Canonical Obedience to the Archbishop; and after divers Prayers and several Interrogatories put to the Bishop, and his Answers, the rest of the Epiſcopal Habit is put upon him, and after more Prayers, the Elect Bishop kneeleth down, and the Archbishop and Bishops there present, lay their hands on his head, and by a certain pious grave form of words, they Consecrate him. Afterwards the Archbishop doth deliver to the Bishop Elect a Bible, with another set form of words, and so all proceed to the Communion Service, and having received the Sacrament, and the Blessing, they repair from Church to Dinner, which is at the charge of the Bishop Elect, and is usually very splendid and magnificent, the greatest of the Nobility, Clergy, Judges, Privy Counsellors, &c. honouring it with their presence, the expences hereof with Fees of Consecration amounting to Six, or commonly Seven hundred Pounds.

This Form and Manner of Consecrating Bishops, is according to the Rule laid down in the fourth Council of *Carthage*, about the year 470. generally received in all the Provinces of the Western Church.

Note, That by our Order of Consecrating Bishops, it is evident, Bishops are lookt upon as a distinct Order of themselves, and not only as a different degree from the rest of the Presbyters, as some would have it.

Next goes forth a Mandate from the Archbishop

bishop to the Archdeacon of his Province, to Install the Bishop Elected, Confirmed and Consecrated; which Instalment is almost on the same manner in all Cathedrals, and is usually thus.

Upon any day between the hours of Nine and Eleven, in the presence of a Publick Notary, the Bishop Elect, or his Proxy, which is usual, is introduced into the Cathedral Church by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, by whom all the Bishops of that Province are Installed, (or else by his Proxy sometimes) and first he declares his assent to the Kings Supremacy, and swears, that unless he be otherwise dispens'd with, he will be Resident according to the Custom of that Cathedral, and observe the Customs of the said Church, and cause others to observe the same. Then the Archdeacon, with the Petty Canons and Officers of the Church, accompany the Bishops up to the Quire, and there place him in the Seat prepared for the Bishops, between the Altar and the right side of the Quire, and then the Archdeacon pronounces these words in Latin, *Ego authoritate mihi commissa induco & intronizo Reverendum, in Christo Patrem Dominum* N. N. *Episcopum, & Dominus Custodiat suum introitum & exitum ex hoc nunc & in Seculum, &c.* Then the Subdean and the Petty Canons sing the *Te Deum*; mean whil the Bishop is again conducted from his own place to the Deans Seat, and there, in token of taking real possession, he stands till *Te Deum* is ended, together with other Prayers, the Archdeacon reading some Versicles, as, *O Lord, save this thy Servant* N. *our Bishop*, (the people answering) *And send him health from thy holy place*, &c. Then the Archdeacon reads a short Collect for the Bishop by Name: After Prayers, the Bishop

shop is conducted into the Chapter-House, and there placed on a high Seat: the then Archdeacon and all the Prebends and Officers of the Church, come before the Bishop, and acknowledge Canonical Obedience to him: Finally, the Publick Notary is by the Archdeacon required to make an Instrument declaring the whole matter of fact in this affair.

Then the said Bishop is introduced into the Kings presence, to do his homage for his Temporalities or Barony, by kneeling down, and putting his Hands between the Hands of the King, sitting in a Chair of State, and by taking of a Solemn Oath to be true and faithful to His Majesty, and that he holds his Temporalities of Him.

Lastly, The new Bishop compounds for the First-Fruits of his Bishoprick, that is, agrees for his first years profits to be paid to the King, within two years, or more, if the King please.

The Translation of a Bishop from one Bishoprick to another, differs only in this, from the manner of making a Bishop, that there is no Consecration.

The Translation of a Bishop to be Archbishop, differs only in the Commission, which is directed by His Majesty to four or more Bishops to confirm him. Note, That the difference between an Archbishop and a Bishop, is, that the Archbishop, with other Bishops, doth Consecrate a Bishop, as a Bishop with other Priests doth Ordain a Priest: The Archbishop visits the whole Province, the Bishop only his Diocess; the Archbishop can Convocate a Provincial Synod, the Bishop only a Diocesan Synod: The Archbishop is Ordinary too, and hath Canonical Authority over all the Bishops of his Province; and as the Bi-

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shop hath over all the Priests of his Dioceſs.

Several Bishops of *England* having Dioceſſes of a large extent, it was provided by *Stat. 26. Hen. 8.* that they should have a Power to nominate some to the King, to be, with his approbation, Suffragan, or Subsidiary Bishops, whereof see more in the first Part of the *Present State of England*. Of these there are none at present in the Church of *England*, but the next to the Bishops are now the Deans of Cathedral Churches.

Dean and Chapter.

Anciently Bishops did not ordinarily transact matters of Moment, *sine consilio Presbyterorum principalium*, who were then called *Senatores Eccleſiæ*, and Colleagues of the Bishops, represented in some sort by our Cathedrals; whereof the Dean and some of the Prebends are, upon the Bishops summons, to assist him in Ordinations, in Deprivations *ab Officio & Beneficio*, in condemnation of obstinate Hereticks, in the great Excommunications, and in such like weighty affairs of the Church. Upon the Kings Writ of *Conge d' Eſtire* (as beforementioned) the Dean and Prebendaries are to elect the Bishop of that Dioceſs. Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, are, as it were Seminaries or Seed-Plots, whereout from time to time may be chosen fit persons to govern the Church, for having left the Countrey, and living here in a Society together, they learn experience, they read men, they, by little and little, put off the familiarity of the inferior Countrey Clergy, and thereby render themselves more fit to be set over them in Government. The Dean and Prebendaries, during their required residence in their Cathedral or Collegiate Churches, are to keep Hospitality,

upon all Festivals to read Divinity in their turns, which is now turned to Sermons, or set Speeches in the Pulpit, at due time to administer the Lords Supper; to frequent the publick Divine Service; to instruct the Countrey Clergy, and direct them how and what to Preach, whereby they may best profit their Auditors: In a word, as they excel others in Dignity, and are therefore stiled Prelates, so by their more eminent Piety and Charity, they are to be examples and patterns to the inferior Clergy.

In every Cathedral or Bishops See there is a Dean, and divers Prebendaries, or Canons, whose number is uncertain.

Deans of the old Foundations, founded before the suppression of Monasteries, are brought to their Dignities much like Bishops, the King first sending forth his *Conge d' Eslire* to the Chapter, they electing, and the King granting his Royal Assent, the Bishop confirms him, and gives his Mandate to Install him.

Deans of the new Foundations (upon suppression of Abbeys or Priories, transformed by *Hen.* 8. into Dean and Chapter) are by a shorter course installed, by vertue of the Kings Letters Patents, without either election or confirmation.

Among the Canons or Prebendaries in the old Foundations, some are *Canonici actu*, having *Prebendum sedile in choro & jus suffragii in Capitulo*; others are *Canonici in Verbis* (as they are called) having right to the next Prebend that shall become void, and having already a Stall in the Quire, but no vote in the Chapter.

A Prebend is properly the portion which every Prebendary of a Collegiate or Cath-

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dral Church receiveth in the right of his place for his maintenance, *quaſi pars vel portio prebenda.*

Next in the Government of the Engliſh Church may be reckoned Archdeacons, whereof there are 60 in all *England*: Their Office is to viſit two years in three, and to enquire of Reparations, and Moveables belonging to Churches, to reform abuſes in Eccleſiaſtical matters, and to bring the more weighty affairs before the Biſhop of the Dioceſs; and therefore he is called, *Alter Epiſcopi Oculus*, (the other being the Dean, as he is mentioned in the Firſt Part of the *Preſent State.*) Moreover, the Office of an Archdeacon is upon the Biſhops Mandate to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them poſſeſſion of all the Profits belonging thereto.

Many Archdeacons have, by *Preſcription*, their Courts and Officials, as Biſhops have; whereof more hereafter.

After Archdeacons are the *Archipreſbyteri*, or Rural Deans, ſo called perhaps at firſt for his overſight of ſome Ten Pariſh Prieſts; their Office is now upon Orders to Convocate the Clergy, to ſignifie to them, ſometimes by Letters, the Biſhops pleaſure, and to give Induction for the Archdeacon living afar off.

Next are to be conſidered the Prieſts of every particular pariſh, who are commonly called the Rectors, unleſs the Predial Tythes are Impropriated, and then they are ſtiled Vicars, *quaſi vices ſungentes Rectorum.* Their Office is to take care of all their Pariſhioners Souls, and like good Shepherds, to handle every particular Sheep apart; to Catechiſe the ignorant, reduce the ſtraying, confirm the wavering, convince the obſtinate, reprehend the wicked, con-

fute Schismaticks, reconcile differences among Neighbors, to exercise the power of binding and losing of Souls as occasion shall offer, to read duly Divine Service, to administer the holy Sacraments, to visit the Sick, to Marry, to Bury, to render publick Thanks after Child-bearing, to keep a Register of all Marriages, Christnings and Burials that shall happen within the Parish, to read Divine Sermons or Homilies appointed by Authority (and if the Bishop thinks fit) to read or speak by heart their own Conceptions in the Pulpit.

Lastly, Deacons, whose Office is to take care of the Poor, Baptize, Read in the Church, assist the Priest at the Lords Supper, by giving the Cup onely.

After this brief account of Ecclesiastical Persons, somewhat may here, not unfitly, be added, touching those persons, who, though not in Holy Orders, yet have a peculiar Relation to the Church, and are *quasi semi-Ecclesiastici*, as, first, Patrons of Churches, who, by first building of Churches, or first endowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs a Right of Advowson or Patronage, whose Office and Duty is to impose a fit Clerk, (when the Church is void) to the Bishop, to be by him Canonically instituted, and to protect the said Church, as far as he can, from all wrong; and in case his Clerk prove unfit for the place, to give notice thereof to the Bishop.

But the several inconveniences of this right of Pretension, hath been of late years so great, that it is to be wished that all the Advowsons in *England*, not now in the Crown, were, by some publick Tax purchased and set-

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led for ever in the Crown, that ſo all Parſons and Vicars (as well as Biſhops, Deans, and Prebendaries) may have their dependence upon the Kings bounty onely, (as all the Clergy in ſome Reformed Churches now have) and not upon any mean, covetous, illiterate, factious, heterodox, ſimoniacal, or ſacrilegious Patron: by which one means, all the Engliſh Clergy muſt ſoon become Loyal, Orthodox, and Unanimous.

Next are the *Oeconomi, vel Eccleſiæ Guardiani*, the Churchwardens, whoſe Office is to ſee, that the Chuch be in good repair, fitly adorned, and nothing wanting for Divine Service, Sacrament, and Sermons; that the Church-yard be ſufficiently mounded or incloſed; that there be an exact Terrier of the Glebe Lands, and if any thing belonging to the Church be detained, to ſue for the ſame; to obſerve that all Pariſhioners come duly to Divine Service, to require the penalty for abſence, to enquire after, to admoniſh, and to preſent to the Biſhop ſcandalous livers, to collect the charity of Pariſhioners for the poor Strangers, to declare and to execute the Orders of the Biſhop, to ſee that none preſume to vent his own conceptions in the Pulpit, unleſs he hath a ſpecial Licence ſo to do. The Churchwardens are elected every Eaſter-week, uſually by the Parſon and Pariſhioners, if they ſo agree; if not, then one by the Parſon and the other by the Pariſhioners.

There are alſo in greater Pariſhes joyned with the Churchwardens, *Teſtes Synodales*, antiently called Synods-men, now corruptly called Sides-men, who are to aſſiſt the Churchwardens, in inquiries into the lives of inordinate Livers, and in preſenting Men at Viſitations.

Lastly, the Sacristan, corruptly the Sexton or Clark, who is ordinarily to be chosen by the Parson onely: he ought to be Twenty years old or above, of good life, that can Read, Write, and Sing: his Office is to serve at Church the Priest and Churchwardens.

In the Church of *England*, there are, as in the antient Primitive times, three Orders, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. None may be admitted Deacons before the age of 23 years, unless he hath a Dispensation to be admitted younger: None may be made a Priest till he be completely 24 years old: None may be admitted a Bishop till he be full 30 years old.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is four times the year, upon four several Sundays in the Ember or Fasting Weeks, first introduced by the holy Martyr *Calixtus* Bishop of *Rome*, about the year of our Lord 220, that so all the Nation may at once, in their joynt Prayers to God, recommend them that are to receive Ordination, which is performed by a Bishop, in a solemn grave devout manner, thus for Deacons. After Morning Prayer there is a Sermon, declaring the Duty and Office of Deacons and Priests; then they being decently habited, are presented to the Bishop by the Archdeacon or his Deputy, whom the Bishop asks, if he hath made due inquiry of them, and then asks the People, if they know any notable impediment or crime in any one of them: after follow certain godly Prayers; then a Collect, Epistle, and Gospel: but before the Gospel the Oath of Supremacy is administred to every one of them, and the Bishop putteth divers godly questions to them, which being answered, they all kneel, and he laying his hands upon them severally, doth ordain them Deacons;

cons, then delivers to every one of them the New Testament, and gives them authority to read the same in the Church: Then one of them appointed by the Bishop reads the Gospel, and then all with the Bishop proceed to the Communion, and so are dismissed with the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

The Ordination of Priests is partly in the same manner, onely the Epistle and Gospel are different; and after the questions and answers made, the Bishop puts up a particular Prayer for them, and that ended, he desires the Congregation to recommend them to God secretly in their Prayes, for doing of which there is a competent time of general silence: Then follows *Veni Creator Spiritus*, in Meeter to be sung; then after another Prayer, they all kneeling, the Bishop, with one or two of the grave Priests there present, layeth his hands upon the head of every one of them severally, and gives them Ordination in a grave set form of words, different both from that of Bishops, and that of Deacons; the rest as in the Ordaining of Deacons.

Of the Ecclesiastical Government of England; *and first, of the Convocation.*

FOr the Church Legislative Power, or the making of Ecclesiastical Laws, and consulting for the more weighty affairs of the Church, the King, by the advice of his Privy Council, usually convokes a National Synod, commonly called the Convocation, which is summoned in manner following.

The King directeth His VVrit to the Archbishop of each Province, for summoning all Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedrals, and Collegiate Churches, according to their best discretion and judgement, assigning them the time and place in the said VVrit; whereupon the Archbishop of *Canterbury* directs his Letters to the Bishop of *London*, as his Dean Provincial, first citing himself peremptorily, and then willing him to cite in like manner all the Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and all the Clergy of his Province to that place, and at the day prefixt in the VVrit; but directeth withal, that one Proctor sent for each Cathedral and Collegiate Church, and two for the Body of the inferior Clergy of each Diocess may suffice. The Bishop of *London* accordingly directs his Letters to the Bishops of every Diocess of the Province, citing them in like manner to appear; and to admonish the Deans and Archdeacons to appear personally, and the Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, and inferior Clergy of the Diocess, to send their Proctors

Proctors to the place; and at the day appointed to certifie also to the Archbishop, the names of all so summoned by them.

The place where the Convocation of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury* hath usually been held, was St. *Pauls* Church in *London*, but of later times of St. *Peters* in *Westminster*, in the Chappel of *Henry* the 7th, where there is (as in Parliament) a Higher and a Lower House, or a House of Lords Spiritual, and a House of Commons Spiritual.

The Higher House of Convocation in the Province of *Canterbury* consists of 22 Bishops, whereof the Archbishop is President, sitting in a Chair at the upper end of a great Table, and the Bishops on each side of the same Table, all in their Scarlet Robes, and Hoods, the Archbishops Hood Furred with Ermin, the Bishops with Miniver.

The Lower House consists of all the Deans, Arch-deacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Diocess, in all, 166 Persons, *viz.* 22 Deans, 24 Prebendaries, 54 Archdeacons, and 44 Clerks representing the Diocesan Clery.

The first day, both Houses being assembled, the Higher chooseth a Bishop for their Prolocutor, and the Lower being required by the Higher, choose them a Prolocutor, or Speaker; which done, they present him to the Upper-House by two of the Members, whereof one makes a Speech in Latin; and then the Elect Person makes another Speech in Latin. Lastly, the Archbishop answers in Latin, and in the name of all the Lords approves of the Person.

Both Houses debate, and transact onely such matters, as His Majesty, by Commission, expressly alloweth.

In the Upper-House things are first proposed, and then communicated to the Lower-House.

The Major Vote in each House prevails.

Out of Parliament time they usually assemble every day about Nine of the Clock, and first the Junior Bishop sayes Prayers in Latin, beginning with the Litany, and then for the King, &c. And in the Lower House the Prolocutor says Prayers.

In Convocation are debated onely matters concerning Religion and the Church, and sometime of giving His Majesty assistance in Money; for as the Laity cannot be taxed without their own consent, signified by their Representatives in Parliament, so the Clergy cannot be taxed without their own consent, signified by their Representatives in Convocation.

The Clergy in Convocation might antiently, without asking the Royal Assent, and now may with the Royal Assent, make Canons touching matters of Religion, to bind not onely themselves, but all the Laity, without consent or ratification of the Lords and Commons in Parliament.

Till the late Rebellion, the Parliament did not at all meddle in the making Canons, or in matters Doctrinal, or in Translation of Scriptures, or Annotations thereon, onely by their Civil Sanctions (when they were thereto required) did confirm the results and consultations of the Clergy, that so the people might be the more easily induced to obey the Ordinances of their Spiritual Governors.

The Clergy of *England* had antiently their Repre-

Representatives in the Lower-House of Parliament, as appears by that antient Record so prized, by the late Lord *Coke*; and as the Upper-House had, and still hath Lords Spiritual as well as Temporal; so in the Lower-House there were always Commons Spiritual as well as Temporal; for that Record saith expressly, that the Commons in Parliament consist of 3 degrees or kinds; First, *Ex Procuratoribus Cleri*; Secondly, *Militibus Comitatuum*; Thirdly, *Ex Burgensibus*: And the words of the Writ directed now to the *Procuratores Cleri*, seem to give them the very same right to sit in that House, as the Words of the Writ to the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, do give to them.

All the Members of both Houses of Convocation have the same Priviledges for themselves and Menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have, and that by Statute.

The Archbishop of *York* at the same time holds at *York* a Convocation of all his Province in like manner, and by constant correspondence doth debate and conclude of the same matters as are debated and concluded by the Provincial Synod of *Canterbury*.

Now for the Executive Power in Church-matters throughout the Kingdom of *England*, there have been provided divers excellent Courts, whereof the highest for Criminal Causes was the High Commission Court; for Jurisdiction whereof, it was enacted, *Primo Elizabethæ*, that Her Majesty and Successors should have Power, by Letters Patents, under the Great Seal, to nominate Commissioners to exercise Jurisdiction throughout the whole Realm; to visit, reform, and correct all Errors, Heresies, Schisms, Abuses, and Delinquencies

ces, that may, by any Ecclesiastical Power, be corrected or reformed.

This Court consisted of the Highest Persons of *England* in the Church and State, and was the Principal Bulwark and Preservative of the Church of *England*, against the practises and assaults of all her Adversaries, whether Romanists, Puritan, or Athiest; yet, for some pretended abuses, the use thereof was taken away in the late seditious long Parliament; whereupon followed a deluge of Errors in Religion, Apostacy, Atheism, Blasphemy, Sacriledge, Incest, Adultery, impious Libels, Schisms, Conventicles, &c. all which so overwhelmed the manners of Englishmen, and occasioned at length so many professed Athiests, that until the re-establishment of this, or the like Court, there cannot a Reformation be easily hoped for.

For Civil Affairs that concern the Church, the highest Court is the Court of Delegates, for the Jurisdiction whereof it was provided, 25 *H.*8. That it shall be lawful for any Subject of *England*, in case of defect of Justice in the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to appeal to the Kings Majesty in his Court of *Chancery*, and that, upon such Appeal, a Commission under the Great Seal shall be directed to certain Persons, particularly designed for that business; so that from the highest Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, there lies an Appeal to this Court of Delegates, and beyond this to none other.

Next to the Court of Delegates are the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where any Ecclesiastical Suits between any persons within his Province may (waving all inferior Courts) be decided; amongst them the highest

Court

Court is the Court of Arches, ſo called from the Arched Church and Tower of S. *Maries* in *Cheapſide, London*, where this Court is wont to be held, the Judge whereof is called *Dean of the Arches*, having Juriſdiction over a Deanry, conſiſting of 13 Pariſhes within *London*, exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *London*. Hither are directed all Appeals in Eccleſiaſtical Matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belongs divers Advocates, all Doctors of the Civil Law, two Regiſters, and ten Proctors: the Dean at preſent is Sir *Robert Waſeman*, Knight.

In the next place the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* hath his Court of Audience kept within the Archbiſhops Palace, and medleth not with any difference between parties, but concerning Elections and Conſecration of Biſhops, Admiſſion, and Conſtitution of Benefices, diſpenſing with Banes of Matrimony, *&c.*

The next Court is called the Prerogative Court, which judgeth of Eſtates fallen by Will, or by Inteſtates, ſo called, becauſe the Archbiſhop *jure Prerogativæ ſuæ* hath this power throughout his whole Province, where the Party at the time of death had 5 *l.* or above, in ſeveral Dioceſſes, and theſe two Courts hath alſo the Archbiſhop of *York*.

Laſtly, the Court of *Peculiars*, which dealeth in certain Pariſhes, lying in ſeveral Dioceſſes, which Pariſhes are exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhops of thoſe Dioceſſes, and are peculiarly belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in whoſe Province there are 57 ſuch Peculiars.

Beſides theſe Courts ſerving for the whole Province, every Biſhop hath his Court held in the Cathedral of his Dioceſs, over which he hath

hath a Chancellor, termed antiently *Ecclesiæcdicus & Episcopi Ecdicus*, the Church-Lawyer; who being skill'd in the Civil and Canon Law, sits there as a Judge; and if his Dioceſs be large, he hath in some more remote place a Commissary, whose Authority is onely in some certain place of the Dioceſs, and some certain causes limited to him by the Bishop in his Commission, and these are called Consistory Courts.

Moreover, every Archdeacon hath his Court and Jurisdiction, where smaller differences arising within his limits are pleaded. Also the Dean and Chapter hath a Court, and take Cognizance of Causes happening in places belonging to the Cathedral.

Lastly, there are certain peculiar Jurisdictions belonging to some certain Parishes, the Inhabitants thereof are exempt sometimes from the Archdeacons Jurisdiction, and sometimes from the Bishops Jurisdiction.

Causes belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts, are, Blasphemy, Apostasie from Christianity, Heresies, Schisms, Ordinations, Institution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Rights of Matrimony, Divorces, general Bastardy, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Probate of Wills, Administrations, Simony, Incests, Fornications, Adulteries, Solicitations of Chastity, Pensions, Procurations, Commutation of Pennance, *&c.* the cognizance whereof belongs not to the Common Law of *England*.

The Laws and Constitutions whereby the Ecclesiastical Government doth stand, and the Church of *England* is governed, are first general Canons made by general Councils; also the

Arbitrii

Arbitria ſanctorum Patrum, the opinion of Fathers, the grave Decrees of ſeveral holy Biſhops of *Rome*, which the Kings of *England* from time to time have admitted.

Next our own Conſtitutions made antiently in ſeveral Provincial Synods, either by the Legats *Otho* and *Othobon*, ſent from *Rome*; or by ſeveral Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; all which are by 25 *H.* 8. of force in *England*, ſo far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Cuſtoms of *England*, or the Kings Prerogative. Then the Canons made in Convocations of later times, as *Primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by his Royal Authority. Alſo in ſome Statutes enacted by Parliament touching Eccleſiaſtical affairs: And laſtly, divers Cuſtoms not written, but yet in uſe beyond the memory of Man: and where theſe fail, the Civil Law takes place.

The manner of Trials by theſe Laws and Cuſtoms, are different from the Trials at Common-Law, and are briefly thus. Firſt goes forth a Citation, then a Bill and Anſwer, then by Proofs, Witneſſes, and Preſumptions, the Matter is argued *pro* and *con*, and the *Canon* and *Civil Laws* quoted, then without any Jury the Definitive Sentence of the Judge paſſeth, and upon that execution. And this is the manner of trying Eccleſiaſtical Civil Cauſes; but Eccleſiaſtical Criminal Cauſes are tryed by way of Accuſation, Denunciation, or Inquiſition. The firſt, when ſome one takes upon him to prove the Crime: the ſecond, when the Churchwardens preſent, and are not bound to prove, becauſe it is preſumed they do it without any Malice, and that the Crime is notorious. Laſtly, by Inquiſition, when by reaſon of common Fame, inquiry is made by the Biſhop,

ex-

ex Officio suo, by calling some of their neighborhood to their Oaths, or the Party accused to his Oath *ex Officio*, so called, because the Ecclesiastical Judge doth it, *ex officio suo*, which is very antient, and was usual among the *Jews*; so *Joshua* to *Acan*, *Fili mi tribue gloriam*, &c. So God himself to *Adam*, upon his first transgression; and likewise afterward to *Sodom*; but by the prevailing Faction in the long Parliament, this Power was extorted from the Church, the want whereof, is one main cause, of the great Libertinisme, and Debauchery of the Nation.

Now the punishments inflicted by these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Courts, according to these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Laws, proceed in this manner. First, the party delinquent is admonished; next, goes forth *Minor Excommunicatio*, whereby he is Excommunicated, or excluded from the Church; or if not from the Church, yet from the Communion of the Lords Supper, is disenabled to be Plaintiff in a Law-Suit, &c. and this commonly for stubborness shewed, by not appearing in the Ecclesiastical Court, upon summons, or not obeying the Orders of the Court, which, though in smallest matters, yet may be a very great crime for, *Res præcepta quo facilior est observatu eo præcepti violatio est gravior cum sit magis spontanea*, as S. *Austin* observes of the first Sin of *Adam*; Any Command, by how much the easier it may be observed, by so much the more grievous is the breach thereof, because it is the more voluntary; besides, in contempts, it is not so much the violation of the Law, as of the Authority, which ought to be resented. And herein the Church of *England* proceedeth no otherwise, than the State of *England*; for

odio

odious, in the eye of the Common-Law of *England*, is the contempt thereof, that not onely for Felonies, but even in an Action of the Caſe, in an Action of a ſmall Debt, Account, or Detinue, if a Man will not appear, and ſubmit himſelf to a Tryal at Law, a Proceſs of Outlawry is grounded againſt him, and he being once Outlawed, he is out of the protection of the Law. *Caput gerit lupinum*, ſaith *Bracton*, an Outlawed was antiently lookt upon as a Wolf, lawfully to be killed by any Man that ſhould meet him, as moſt juſt, that he who contemned the Law, and therein the King, ſhould not have benefit by the Law, nor protection from the King, and at this day he is to loſe all his Goods and Chatels. The Reader will eaſily pardon this Digreſſion, when he conſiders the general cry againſt Excommunications at this day.

This power of leſſer Excommunication, the Biſhop may delegate to any grave Prieſt with the Chancellor.

Excommunicatio major, is not only an excluſion from the company of Chriſtians in Spiritual Duties, but alſo in Temporal Affairs, and this commonly for Hereſie, Schiſm, Perjury, Inceſt, and ſuch grievous Crimes; and that it may be done with the more ſolemnity and terror, it is to be pronounced by the Biſhop himſelf in his proper perſon; and being ſo Excommunicated, a Man cannot, in any Civil or Eccleſiaſtical Court, be Plaintiff or Witneſs. And in caſe any man be ſo ſtubborn, as to continue 40 dayes Excommunicated, the Kings Writ, *de Excommunicato capiendo*, is granted forth of the *Chancery* againſt him; whereupon

on

on he is cast into prison, without Bail, there to lye, till he hath satisfied for his offence.

Next, there is *Anathematismus*, to be inflicted onely upon an obstinate Heretick, whereby he is declared, a publick Enemy of God, and rejected, and cursed, and delivered over to Eternal Damnation: and this to be done by the Bishop also, in his own Person, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or twelve other grave Priests.

Lastly, there is *Interdictum*, whereby is prohibited all Divine Offices, as Christian Burial, Administration of Sacraments, *&c.* in such a Place, or to such a People, and if this be against a People, it follows them wheresoever they go; but, if against a Place only, then the People of that place, may go to Divine Offices elsewhere.

Besides, these general Censures of the Church, which respect Church Communion; there is another, which toucheth the Body of the Delinquent, called Publick Pennance, when any one is compelled to confess in publick, his fault, and to bewail it before the whole Congregation in the Church; which is done in this manner: the Delinquent is to stand in the Church-Porch, upon some Sunday, bare Head, and bare Feet, in a white Sheet, and a white Rod in his Hand, there bewailing himself, and begging every one that passes by, to pray for him; then to enter the Church, falling down and kissing the ground; then in the middle of the Church, placed in a higher place, in the sight of all the People, and over against the Minister, who declares the foulness of his Crime, odious to God, and scandalous to the Congregation, that God can no way be satisfied

fied, but by applying Christs sufferings; nor the Congregation, but by an humble acknowledging of his sin, and testifying his sincere Repentance and sorrow, not in words only, but with Tears, and promising there in the sight of God, and his Holy Angels, that by God's assistance, and by Prayer, Meditation, and daily Works of Piety, he will endeavour hereafter, more carefully to watch against the temptations of the World, the allurements of the Flesh, and the snares of the Devil: which being done, and the Priest, in Christs Name, pronouncing the remission of Sins, the Penitent humbly beseeches the Congregation to Pardon him that great scandal against them, and receive him into their Holy Communion, and account him again, a Member of their Church; and in testimony thereof, out of their Christian Charity, to vouchsafe to say with him aloud, the *Lords Prayer*. And this way of the Church of *England*, appears by divers Writers, to be the antient way used by the Primitive Churches.

Note, That it is ordained by the Canons of the Church of *England*, that in case the crime be not notorious and publick, the forenamed pennance, may, at the parties request, be commuted into a pecuniary mulct for the poor of the Parish, or some Pious Uses; provided, that for the Reformation of the Delinquent, that may appear to be the more probable way; for some men will be thereby reclaimed, who, by publication of their offence, would become more impudent and hardened, when they perceive their Reputation to be lost.

There remains one more punishment, or Ecclesiastical censure, which toucheth the Body

dy, and that is denial of Christian Burial, which is inflicted, not in *pœnam mortuorum*, but in *terrorem viventium*, who naturally desire, that after their death, their bodies may be decently interred. And Christian burial is wont to be denied by the Church of *England*, to persons dying Excommunicate, to perjur'd persons, to such as are hanged for Felony, or that wilfully kill themselves, and to Apostates, Hereticks, and Extortioners.

To these fore-named Censures and Punishments, both Laity and Clergy are subject; but besides these, there are punishments, whereunto the Clergy onely are liable; as first, *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Minister for a time is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Minister.

Then *Suspensio a Beneficio*, when a Minister for a time is deprived of the profits of his Benefice; and these two Censures are wont to be for smaller Crimes.

Thirdly, *Deprivatio a Beneficio*, when, for a greater Crime, a Minister is wholly, and for ever, deprived of his Living.

And fourthly, *Deprivatio ab Officio*, when a Minister is wholly, and for ever, deprived of his Orders, and this is *Depositio*, or *Degradatio*, and is commonly for some heinous crime, meriting death, and is performed by the Bishop, in a solemn manner, pulling off from the Criminal, his Vestments, and other Ensigns of his Order; and this is in the presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered, to be punished, as a Lay-man for the like offence. And herein Bishops are to take special care, to behave themselves Μηδ' ὡς κατακυριεύοντες τῶν κλήρων, not as Lording over Gods

Gods Heritage, not as absolute Masters over Servants, to gain by their punishments, but as Fathers over Children, for their amendment, and as being Ministers in Spiritual Affairs, to use their power for the good of Christians, and to conduct that power by moderation.

Of

Of the Parliament of England, *and therein of the Person summoning, the manner of the Summons, the Persons summoned, their Priviledges; the Place and Manner of Sitting, the passing of Bills in either House, the passing of Acts of Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving of Parliaments.*

A Brief Account of the *Ecclesiastical* Government, having been given, next follows the Civil Government, towards which, the first great Wheel that moves, is the Parliament of *England*.

Before the Conquest, the Great Council of the King, consisting onely of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called *Magnatum Conventus*, or else, *Prelatorum Procerumque Concilium*, and by the *Saxons* in their own Tongue *Michel Gemot*, the Great Assembly; after the Conquest, it was called by the *French* word *Parlementum*, from *Parler*, to talk together, still consisting onely of the Great Men of the Nation, until the Reign of *Henry* the Third, the Commons also were called to sit in Parliament, for the first VVrits sent forth to summon them, bears date 49 *H.* 3. about 400 years ago.

None but the King hath authority to ſummon a Parliament: In the Kings abſence out of the Realm, the *Cuſtos Regni*, in the Kings Name, doth ſummon a Parliament; and during the Kings minority within the Realm, the *Protector Regni* doth the ſame.

No Parliament can begin without the Kings Preſence, either in Perſon, or by Repreſentation by Commiſſioners.

When the King of *England* is with his Parliament in time of Peace, he is then ſaid to be in the heighth of his Royal Dignity, as well as when he is at the head of his Army, in time of War. There is then, ſcarce any thing that the King cannot do, his Power cannot be confined for Cauſes or Perſons within any bounds. He can, with the concurrence of his Lords and Commons, legitimate one that is born illegitimate, baſtardize one that is born legitimate, that is to ſay, one begotten in Adultery, the Husband being then within the four Seas. He can make an Infant of full Age, make an Alien or Forreigner an *Engliſhman*, can attaint a man of Treaſon when he is dead, when he is no more a man, *&c.*

A Parliament is ſummoned in manner following; About forty days before the Parliament doth Aſſemble, the King iſſues out his Writ, *cum Adviſamento Conſilii ſui*, and the Warrant is, *Per ipſum Regem & Conſilium.*

The Kings Writ (which is a ſhort Letter or Epiſtle) is directed and ſent to every particular perſon of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, commanding the Lords Spiritual, *in Fide & Dilectione*; and the Lords Temporal, *per Fidem & Allegiantiam*, to appear at a certain time and place, to Treat, and give their Advice in ſome certain

certain important Affairs, concerning the Church and State, &c.

Other Writs are sent to the High Sheriff of each County, to summon the people to elect two Knights for each County, two Citizens for each City, and one or two Burgesses for each Burrough, according to *Statute*, *Charter*, or Custom.

In these Elections, antiently, all the people had their Votes, and most Votes carried it; but for avoiding of tumults and trouble, it was Enacted by *H.6.* that none should have any Suffrage in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but such as were Freeholders, did reside in the County, and had yearly Revenue, 40 *s.* (which, till the discovery of the Gold and Silver in *America*, was as much as 30 to 40 *l.* now) whence it came to pass, that the Lay-Commons were then elected as the Clergy-Commons, the *Procuratores Cleri* were, and ever have been, *viz. sine Prece, sine Pretio, sine Poculo*, &c.

The Persons elected for each County, are to be *Milites Notabiles*, or at least, Esquires, or Gentlemen, fit to be made Knights, as it is in the Statutes of *H. 6.* They ought to be *de discretioribus Militibus, & ad laborandum potentioribus*, as the Words in some Writs have been: they ought not to be of younger years, for then it would be *Juvenatus* (*si sic loqui liceat*) *potius quam Senatus*, not lazy *Epicures*, but Men of years, vigorous, active, and abstemious Men, that will be content to give their constant attendance in Parliament, or else to enjoy neither Priviledge nor Expences allowed to every Member of the Commons-House. They ought to be Native *Englishmen*, or at least, such as have been Naturalized by Act of Parliament. No Alien or Denizen, none of the Twelve Judges

Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Eccleſiaſtical Perſon that hath cure of Souls, may be choſen a Parliament-Man, to ſerve for any County, City, or Borough.

Two things are ſaid to be requiſite to the legality of ſitting in Parliament; firſt, That a Man ſhould be of full age, that is, 21 years old, at leaſt; for if no man under that Age, can diſpoſe of his Eſtate, nor make one legal Act to that purpoſe, then much leſs may he bear any power in the Supream power of the Nation, to Judge, Vote, or diſpoſe of the Eſtate of the whole Realm: yet the practiſe in the Houſe of Commons (though never in the Houſe of Lords) hath ſometimes been otherwiſe.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, that they may attend the publick Service of their Country, are priviledged, with their Menial Servants, attending on their perſons, together, with all their neceſſary Goods, brought along with them, from all Attachments and Impriſonments, for Debts, Treſpaſſes, Account or Covenant, all the time that they are on the way to the place of Parliament, all the time they are on the way home again, *Eundo, Morando, ad propria Redeundo*, (for ſo were the old words) but they are not priviledged from Arreſts for Treaſon, Felony, or breach of the Peace.

The place of Meeting for this High and Honourable Aſſembly, is in whatſoever City, Town, or Houſe, the King pleaſeth: but of later times, it hath been uſually held at the Kings antient Palace, and uſual Reſidence at *Weſtminſter*, all the Lords in a fair Room by themſelves, and the Commons not far from them in another fair Room, which was heretofore the antient free Chappel of St. *Stephen*.

The manner of sitting in the Lords House is thus:

The King, as oft as he comes (which hath usually been only at the opening of Parliaments, or at the passing of Bills, or at some solemn Debates, as the present King hath frequently done) is placed at the upper end of the Room in a Chair of State, under a Cloth of State, under which, on either hand, none but the Kings Children.

On the Kings right hand is a seat, antiently for the King of *Scotland*, when he was summoned to Parliament, as he sometimes was, *in Fide & Legiantia*; but now it is for the Prince of *Wales*. On the Kings left hand is a Seat for the Duke of *York*.

On the Kings right Hand, and next the Wall, are placed on a Form, the two Archbishops, next below, on another Form, the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*; then upon other Forms on the same side, all the rest of the Bishops sit, according to the priority of their Consecration.

On the Kings left Hand, upon Forms, are placed the Lords Chancellor, Treasurer, President of the Kings Council, and Lord Privy Seal, if they are Barons, above all Dukes, except those of the Royal Family; if they are not Barons, then they sit uppermost on the Woolsacks.

On the same side sit the Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls, according to their Creations.

Upon the first Form, a cross the House, below the Woolsacks, sit the Viscounts, and upon the next Forms the Barons, all in order.

The Lord *Chancellor*, or *Keeper*, (if the King be present, stands behind the Cloth of Estate, otherwise sits on the first Woolsack, thwart the

the Chair of State, his Great Seal and Mace by him; He is *Lord Speaker* of the *Lords House*. Upon other *Woolsacks* sit the *Judges*, the *Privy Counsellors*, and *Secretaries of State*, the Kings *Counsel* at *Law*, the Masters of *Chancery*. These being not *Barons*, have no Suffrage in Parliament, only sit to give their advice when it is required. The reason why these Sages are placed upon *Woolsacks*, may probably be to mind them of the great importance of *Wooll* and *Sheep* to this Nation, that it never be neglected.

On the lowermost *Woolsack*, are placed the Clerks of the *Crown*, now *Henry Barker* Esq; and Clerk of the Parliament, at present *John Brown* Esq; whereof the former is concerned in all Writs of Parliament, and Pardons in Parliament; the other recordeth all things done in Parliament, and keepeth the Records of the same. This Clerk hath also two Clerks under him, who kneel behind the same *Woolsack*, and write thereon. Without the Bar of the Lords House sits the Kings first Gentl man-Usher called the *Black Rod*, from a Black Staff he carries in his hand, under whom is a Yeoman-Usher that waits at the door within, a Crier without, and a Sergeant at Mace, always attending the Lord Chancellor.

When the King is present with his Crown on his Head, none of the Lords are covered.

The Judges stand, till the King gives them leave to sit.

When the King is absent, the Lords at their entrance do reverence to the Chair of state, as is, or should be done by all that enter into the Kings Presence-Chamber.

The Judges then may sit, but may not be covered, till the Chancellor or Keeper signifie unto them the leave of the Lords.

The Kings Council and Masters of *Chancery* sit also, but may not be covered at all.

The Commons in their House sit promiscuously, only the Speaker hath a Chair placed in the middle, and the Clerk of that House near him at the Table. They never had any Robes, (as the Lords ever had) but wear every one what he fancieth most, which to strangers seem very unbecoming the Gravity and Authority of the Great Council of *England*: And that during the attendance on Parliament, a Robe, or Grave Vestment would as well become the Honourable Members of the House of Commons, as it doth all the Noble *Venetians*, both young and old, who have right to sit in the Great Council of *Venice*, and as it doth the Senators of *Rome* at this day, *&c.*

The time of sitting in Parliament, is on any day in the morning, or before Dinner, only it hath antiently been observed, not to assemble upon some high Festival days, but upon ordinary *Sundays* oft-times, as days accounted by all Christians, less solemn than divers other Festivals, which are celebrated but once a year.

When the day prefixt by the King in his Writs of Summons is come, the King usually cometh in Person with his Crown on his Head, and clothed with his Royal Robes, declares the cause of the Summons in a short Harangue, leaving the rest to the Lord Chancellor, who then stands behind His Majesty; the Commons in the mean time standing bare at the Bar of the Lords House, are afterwards in the Kings Name, commanded to choose them a Speaker, (which without the Kings command they may not do) whereupon they, returning to their own House, make choice of one of their own Members, whom afterwards upon another day they

they preſent to the King, and being approved of by His Majeſty, ſitting in His Chair, and all His Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, in their Robes of Scarlet, he makes a modeſt refuſal; which not allowed, he petitioneth His Majeſty, that the Commons may have, during their ſitting; Firſt, *A free acceſs to His Majeſty.* Secondly, *Freedom of Speech in their own Houſe.* Thirdly, *Freedom from Arreſts.*

Before any affair be medled with, all the Members of the Houſe of Commons take the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy in the preſence of an Officer appointed by the King.

By that old Manuſcript, called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, though it be not ſo old as ſome Learned Men have imagined, it doth appear, as afore-mentioned, That the Houſe of Commons did antiently (as the Houſe of Lords at this day) conſiſt of Clergy-men as well as Lay-men; there ſate the *Procuratores Cleri*, two for each Dioceſs, repreſenting all the Clergy-Commons of the Dioceſs, as the Knights of the Shire do all the Lay-Commons of the Shire; for it was then judged expedient, that every Freeman of *England*, as well Clergy as Laity, ſhould in paſſing of all Laws, touching propriety, whereunto they were to be ſubject, give their conſent perſonally, or immediately by themſelves, or elſe by ſome, that by their Election, ſhould immediately undertake for them; and the words of the Writ for ſummoning the *Procuratores Cleri*, as aforeſaid, ſeem to warrant the ſame at this day.

The Power and Priviledges of both Houſes of Parliament, are divers and diſtinct one from another.

The Lords Houſe hath a power, not only in making and repealing Laws, but alſo in *tractan-*

do & consilium impendendo, as the words of the Writ are; also in judging of Controversies, judging in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, putting Men to their Oaths, especially in matters of importance, as the corruption of Judges and Magistrates, in Errour, Illegal proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrees in *Chancery*.

The Lords that in their Religion conform not to the Church of *England*, may yet sit and have Suffrage in the Lords House.

All the Lords Spiritual and Temporal have this priviledge, That if by reason of Sickness, or other business, they cannot appear, they may make their Proxies to Vote in their stead, after Licence obtained by a Letter under the Kings Signet, to be excused for their absence: so that in every Parliament, every person in *England*, either by himself, Proxy, or Representative, is said to be there, and to have his Suffrage for making or repealing any Law.

The Commons have also a power in making and repealing Laws, they also have their negative voice; for levying of any Money upon the Subject, the Bill begins in the Commons House, because from them doth arise the greater part of Moneys.

The Commons have the priviledge to supplicate and propose Laws, to impeach publick Delinquents, even the highest Lords of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The House of Commons is the Grand Inquest of the Realm, summoned from all parts, to present publick Grievances, Delinquents to the King and Lords, to be redressed and punished by them; and to this purpose the Lords sit in their Robes on the Bench covered, as Judges do in other Judicatories; they swear and examine

mine Witnesses, and at length pass Sentence, whilst the Members of the Commons House stand bare at the Bar of the Lords House, produce Witnesses, manage Evidences, &c.

Note, That although every Member of the Commons House is chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Burrough, yet he serves for the whole Kingdom, and his voice equal to any other, his power absolute to consent or dissent, without ever acquainting those that sent him, or demanding their Assent, as the States-General of the *United Netherlands* are obliged to do in many cases.

Yet are they to make it their special care, to promote the good of that County, City, or Burrough, for which they serve.

Although the Lords of Parliament are to bear their own charges, because they represent there only themselves; yet all the Commons, both Lay and Clergy, that is, the *Procuratores Cleri*, are to have *rationabiles Expensas*, (as the words of the Writ are) that is, such allowance as the King, considering the prices of all things, shall judge meet to impose upon the people to pay. In the 17 *Edw.* the II. it was Ten Groats for Knights, and Five Groats for Burgesses, but not long after it was Four Shillings a day for dubbed Knights, and Two Shillings for all others: which, in those days, as appears by the prices of all things, was a considerable Sum, above twenty times more than it is now; for not only their expences were considered, though that was great, by reason of the suitable attendance that then every Parliament-Man had, but also their pains, their loss of time, and necessary neglect of their own private affairs, for the service of their Country; and when the Counties, Cities and Burroughs, paid so dear for

their expences, they were wont to take care to chuse such Men as were best able, and most diligent in the speedy dispatch of affairs, by which means, with some other, more business in those times was dispatched in Parliament in a week, than is now perhaps in ten: so that the Protections for Parliament-Men, and their Servants from Arrests, were not then grievous, when scarce any Parliament or Session lasted so long as one of the four Terms now at *Westminster*.

In the Reign of *Edw.* 3. the Parliaments sate sometimes but eight days, and sometimes less, as may be seen in the Records of the *Tower*, and yet transacted several and weighty affairs of the Nation, many things being prepared beforehand, (as some think) by the King and his Privy Council, as they are at present in *Sweden*, and that commonly they then debated only upon such things, as the King did propose, which is now done by the Convocation of the Clergy of *England*.

The afore-mentioned expences being duly paid, did cause all the petty decayed Burroughs of *England*, to become humble Suitors to the King, that they might not be obliged to send Burgesses to Parliament; whereby it came to pass, that divers were unburgessed, as it was, in particular, granted to *Chipping*, or *Market-Torriton*, upon their Petition, and then the number of the Commons House, being scarce half so many as at present, their Debates, and Bills were sooner expedited, no faction among them, nor distinction of parties, but altogether, by a blessed unanimity amongst themselves, and compliance with the Lords, rarely denied any thing to the King, and as rarely were denied any thing by the King.

The manner of Debates of passing of Bills and Acts, is thus: It

It is the practice of each House, to debate, not only what the King hath proposed, but of any other Lay-matters, unless their Sovereign shall expressly forbid the same, as heretofore hath sometimes been done.

It is free for any Man of the Parliament, or not of the Parliament, to get a Bill drawn by some Lawyer, and give the same to the Speaker, or Clerk of the Parliament, to be presented at a time convenient, and this Bill may be put first, either in the Lords House, or the Commons House.

Whatever is proposed for a Law, is first put in Writing, and called a Bill, which being read commonly after nine of the Clock, in a full Assembly, it is either unanimously rejected at first, or else allowed to be debated, and then it is committed to a certain number of the House, presently nominated, and called a Committee. After it hath been amended, and twice read two several days in the House, then it is engrossed, that is, written fair in a Parchment, and read the third time another day, and then, if it be in the Lords House, the Lord Chancellor; in the Commons House, the Speaker demandeth, If they will have it put to the question, whether a Law or no Law: if the major part be for it, there is written on the Bill by the Clerk, *Soit baille aux communes*, or *Soit baille aux Seigneurs*, retaining still, in this, and some other things about making Laws, the custom of our Ancestors, who were generally skilled in the *French Tongue*.

Note, *That when the Speaker finds divers Bills prepared to be put to the question, he gives notice the day before, that to morrow he intends to put such Bills to the Passing, or Third Reading, and desires the special attendance of all the Members.*

Note also, *That if a Bill be rejected, it cannot be any more proposed, during that Session.*

A Bill sent by the Commons up to the Lords, is usual (to shew their respect) attended with thirty or forty of the Members of the House; as they come up to the Lords Bar, the Member that hath the Bill, making three profound reverences, delivereth it to the Lord Chancellor, who, for that purpose, comes down to the Bar.

A Bill sent by the Lords to the Commons, is usually sent by some of the Masters of the *Chancery*, or other person, whose place is on the Woolsacks, (and by none of the Members of that House) and they coming up to the Speaker, and bowing thrice, deliver to him the Bill, after one of them hath read the Title, and desired it may be there taken into consideration: if afterwards it pass that House, then it is written on the Bill, *Les Communes ont assentez.*

When any one in the Commons House will speak to a Bill, he stands up uncovered, and directs his Speech only to the Speaker: then if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet it is not allowed to answer again the same day, lest the whole time should be spent by two talkative persons. Also if a Bill be debating in the House, no man may speak to it in one day, above once.

If any one speak words of offence to the Kings Majesty, or to the House, he is called to the Bar, and sometimes sent to the *Tower*. The Speaker is not allowed to perswade or diswade in passing of a Bill, but only to make a short and plain Narrative, nor to Vote, except the House be equally divided.

After

After Dinner the Parliament ordinarily Aſſembles not, though many times they continue ſitting long in the afternoon.

Committees ſit after Dinner, where it is allowed to ſpeak, and reply, as oft as they pleaſe.

In the Lords Houſe, they give their Suffrages or Votes, beginning at the *Puiſne*, or loweſt Baron, and ſo the reſt *Seriatim*, every one anſwering apart, [*Content*, or *Not content*.]

In the Houſe of Commons, they Vote by *Yea*'s and *No*'s altogether; and if it be doubtful whether is the greater number, then the *Yea*'s are to go forth, and the *No*'s are to ſit ſtill, (becauſe theſe are content with their preſent condition, without any ſuch addition or alteration of Laws, as the other deſire) and ſome are appointed to number them: but at a Committee, though it be of the whole Houſe, as is ſometimes, the *Yea*'s go on one ſide, and the *No*'s on the other, whereby they may be diſcerned.

If a Bill paſs in one Houſe, and being ſent to the other Houſe, they demur upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the *Painted Chamber*, where certain deputed Members of each Houſe meet, the Lords ſitting covered at a Table, the Commons ſtanding bare with great reſpect, where the buſineſs is debated; if they then agree not, that buſineſs is nulled; but if they agree, then it is at laſt brought (with all other Bills which have paſſed in both Houſes) to the King, who comes again with his Crown on his Head, and clothed with his Royal Robes, (ſometimes before his pleaſure is, to Prorogue or Diſſolve them) and being Seated in His Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament

ment, according to his Instructions from the King, who before hath maturely considered each Bill, pronounceth the Royal Assent. If it be a publick Bill, the Answer is, *(Le Roy le veut)* which gives Life and Birth to that Bill, that was before but an *Embrio*. If a private Bill, the Answer is, *(Soit fait comme el est desiré.)* If it be a publick Bill, which the King likes not, then the Answer is, *(Le Roy s'avisera)* which is taken for an absolute denial, in a more civil way, and that Bill wholly nulled. So that it is as true in *England*, in some sence, as in any Monarchy in the World, *Quod Principi placuit legis habet vigorem*; Not that whatever the King of *England* Wills, becomes immediately a Law, but nothing, except what the King Wills, hath the force of Law.

Note, *That the King without his personal Presence, can, by Commission granted to some of His Nobles, give his Royal Assent to any Bill that requires haste.*

If it be a Bill for Moneys given to His Majesty, then the Answer is, *(Le Roy remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & ausſi le veut)* which antient ceremony, of thanking the Subject for parting with their Money, some think might better be spared, because it intimates a distinct interest between the King and His Subjects, which is not only false, but very dangerous to be allowed of. The King is *Pater Patriæ*, the Money given to him, is for our Use and Benefit; if we are niggardly to him, we injure our selves, *&c.* The Bill for the Kings General Pardon, hath but one Reading in either House, for this reason, because they must take it, as the King will please to give it; so the Bill of Subsidies granted by the Clergy, Assembled in Convocation for the same reason.

Whe

When the Bill for the General Pardon is passed by the King, the Answer is thus, (*Les Prelats Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parliament assemblez au nom de tous vos autres Sujets, remercient tres humblement votre Majeste & prient Dieu vous donner en sante bonne vie & longue.*)

All Acts of Parliaments before the Reign of *Hen.*7. were passed and enrolled in *French*, now in *English*.

Most of our antient Acts of Parliament, run in this Stile; *The King, at the humble Request of the Commons, with the Assent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls, and Barons, hath Ordained, or Enacted.* After it was thus, *The King, by the Advice and Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and with the Assent of the Commons, doth Enact.* Of latter times it hath been thus; *Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by, and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons:* although the words of the Writ for summoning the Commons, (which ought to be the main Rule) is only *ad Consentiendum*, and not *ad Concilium impendendum*, as it is in the Writ to the Lords; and it is evident, that the Commons, in the late Long Parliament, made that an advantage, for justifying their Usurpations against the King in that point. And so in another Parliament, the Commons endeavoured to maintain, that the Concurrence of the Lords was not always necessary in an Act of Parliament, because 1 *Edw.* 6. *Cap.* 5. in passing that Act against Transportation of Horses, the Lords were casually omitted, yet by the Register of the Lords House it appears, that that Bill began first in the Lords House, and there passed, before the Commons took it in debate; and therefore the Kings Council at Law is very curious

in

in wording rightly all Acts, before they are brought to the King, and the Clerks of the Parliament are careful in Transcribing and Registring them: However, it is to be wished, that to prevent future mischief to this Nation, some Clauses in the late Act of *Oblivion* and *Indempnity*, might be amended, or at least explained, and more especially about the beginning of that Act, these words, *That all manner of Treasons, &c. since* January 1637. *and before* June 1660. *by virtue of any Authority from His late Majesty King* Charles, *or His Majesty that now is, be pardoned, &c.)* which words might possibly be soisted in designedly, to insinuate, as if (according to that most absurd, and Traiterous Position of some of the Rebellious Members of the Long Parliament) the Kings Person, or any Commissionated by him, could be guilty of Treason against the Kings Authority, or against His Two Houses of Parliament, by pursuing of Rebels, to bring them to Justice, according to the Laws of the Land. It were also to be desired, that to prevent the great dishonour of making Additional, and Explanatory Acts of Parliament, so frequently, as hath of late been done, all considerable Bills of Publick Concernment, once read in either House of Parliament, may, before they be passed, be exposed to the view of all Comers, (as antiently among the *Romans* was usual) to the end, that any other Person (besides those of the Two Houses) may, within the space of certain days, freely propose, in Writing, or otherwise, his Exceptions, Additions, Alterations, or Amendments. *Sed hæc obiter.*

When those things, for which the Parliament was summoned, have been sufficiently treated and brought to a conclusion, then the King

King doth uſually Adjourn, Prorogue, or Diſſolve the Parliament, in manner following.

The Adjournments are uſually made in the Lords Houſe, by the Lord Chancellor, in the Kings Name, to what other day the King pleaſeth, and alſo to what other place, if he think fit to remove them, as ſometimes hath been done, and then all things already debated and read, in one or both Houſes, continue to the next Meeting in the ſame ſtate they were in before the Adjournment, and ſo may be reſumed.

In the like manner, the Parliament is Prorogued; but by a Prorogation, there is a Seſſion, and then the Bills that were almoſt ready in both Houſes for the Royal Aſſent, not having it, muſt, at the re-aſſembling of the Parliament, begin anew.

The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons upon notice given that it is the Kings pleaſure that Houſe ſhall alſo Adjourn, doth ſay, with the Aſſent of the Houſe, *This Houſe is Adjourned.*

When the Kings Pleaſure is to Prorogue or Diſſolve the Parliament, His Majeſty commonly cometh in Perſon, with His Crown on His Head, ſendeth for all the Houſe of Commons, to come to the Bar of the Lords Houſe, and after the Kings Anſwer to each Bill ſignified, as afore-mentioned, His Majeſty uſually makes a Solemn Speech, the Lord Chancellor another, and the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons a third, then the Lord Chancellor by the ſpecial Command of the King, doth pronounce the Parliament Prorogued or Diſſolved.

Note, That the King being Head of the Parliament, if his death doth happen during the ſitting of the Parliament, it is, *ipſo facto*, Diſſolved.

Antiently,

Antiently, after every Session of Parliament, the King commanded every Sheriff to proclaim the several Acts, and to cause them to be duly observed; yet without that Proclamation, the Law intended, that every one hath notice by his Representative, of what is transacted in Parliament: of latter times, since Printing became common, that custom hath been laid aside.

The

The Number of Perſons that have Place and Suffrage in both Houſes.

TO the Lords Houſe belong now two Dukes of the Royal Bloud; 9 other Dukes, 3 Marqueſſes, 67 Earls, 11 Vicounts, and 64 Barons, in all, 153. Then there are two Archbiſhops, and 24 Biſhops; ſo that the Total is about 180. But many being under Age, ſome ſick and infirm, others abroad in the Kings Service, the ordinary number, is about One hundred.

To the Houſe of Commons belong firſt for the 40 Shires of *England*, two for each, in all 80 Knights; then one for each of the 12 Counties of *Wales*, 12 Knights. For 25 Cities in *England*, two to each, and *London* four, in all 52 Citizens. For the Cinque-Ports, 16 Barons, for the two Univerſities, two Burgeſſes for each: For 168 Burroughs, there are about 330 Burgeſſes, but ſome few of thoſe Burroughs ſend but one Burgeſs apiece: Laſtly, in each of the 12 Counties of *Wales*, there is one Burrough that ſends onely one Burgeſs; ſo the total number of the Houſe of Commons, is a little above 500 perſons, whereof commonly, near 200 are abſent upon buſineſs or ſickneſs, &c.

Note, *That the Barons of the* Cinque-Ports, *are, at this day, onely as other Burgeſſes in Parliament, but are ſtill called Barons, after the antient manner, becauſe heretofore they got renown by their*

their exploits at Sea, in defending the Kingdom, in Memory whereof, they have yet the priviledge to send Burgesses, to bear the Cloth of State over the Kings Head on the day of His Coronation, and to Dine that day in the Kings Presence.

A List of all the Knights, Citizens, Burgesses and Barons of the *Cinque-Ports*, that, at present, serve in the Parliament of *England*.

Bedford.

SIR *Humphrey Winch*, Bar.
Sir *John Nappier*, Bar.
Town of Bedford.
Pawlet St. John, Esq;
Sir *Willaim Beecher*, Kt.

Berks.

Sir *Humphry Forster*, Bar.
Sir *Richard Powle*, Knight of the *Bath*.
Borough of New Windsor.
Sir *Francis Winnington*, Kt.
Sir *Thomas Higgons*, Kt.
Borough of Reading.
Sir *Thomas Doleman*, Kt.
Richard Aldworth, Esq;
Borough of Wallingford.
Sir *John Bennet*, Knight of the *Bath*.
Robert Packer, Esq;
Borough of Abingdon.
Sir *George Stonehouse*, Bar.

Bucks.

Bucks.

Sir *William Bowyer*, Knight and Baronet.
Sir *William Terringham*, Knight of the *Bath*.

Town of Bucks.

Sir *Richard Temple*, Bar.
Sir *William Smith*, Bar.

Borough of Chipping Wiccomb.

Robert Sawyer, Esq;
Sir *John Burlace*, Bar.

Borough of Aylesbury.

Sir *Richard Ingoldsby*, Knight of the *Bath*.
Sir *Thomas Lee*, Bar.

Borough of Agmondesham.

Sir *William Drake*, Knight and Baronet.
Sir *Tho. Prsby*, Bar.

Borough of Wendover.

Richard Hampden, Esq;
Tho. Wharton, Esq;

Borough of Great Marlowe.

Peregrine Hobby, Esq;
Charles Cheyney, Esq;

Cambridge.

Sir *Thomas Chicheley*, Kt.
Sir *Thomas Hatton*, Bar.

University of Cambridge.

Thomas Crouch, Master of Arts.
Sir *Charles Wheeler*, Knight and Baronet.

Town of Cambridge.

William, Lord *Allington*.
Roger Pepis, Esq;

Chester.

Sir *Foulk Lucy*, Kt.
Thomas Cholmley, Esq;

City of Chester.
William Williams, Esq;
Col. *Robert Werden*.

Cornwal.

Sir *Jonathan Trelawny*, Bar.
Sir *John Corryton*, Bar.

Borough of Dunhivid, *alias* Launceston.
Sir *Richard Edgecombe*, Knight of the *Bath*.
Sir *Charles Harbord*, Kt. His Majesties Surveyor-General.

Borough of Leskeard.
John Harris, Esq;
Bernard Greenvile, Esq;

Borough of Lestwithiel.
Charles Smith, Esq;
Silas Titus, Esq;

Borough of Truroe.
John Arundel, Esq;
Edward Boscawen, Esq;

Borough of Bodmin.
Sir *John Carew*, Bar.
Hender Roberts, Esq;

Borough of Helston.
Sir *William Godolphin*, Bar.
Sidney Godolphin, Esq;

Borough of Saltash.
Francis Buller, Junior, Esq;
John Buller, Esq;

Borough of Gamelford.
Thomas Coventry, Esq:
Sir *William Godolphin*, Kt.

Borough of Port-Pigham, *alias* Westlow.
John Trelawny, Junior, Esq;
John Trelawny, Esq;

Borough

Borough of Crampound.
Charles Trevanion, Esq;
John Tanner, Esq;
Borough of Estlow.
Henry Seymour, Esq;
Charles Osborn, Esq;
Borough of Penryn.
Sir *Robert Southwel*, Kt.
John Birch, Esq;
Borough of Tregony.
Hugh Boscawen, Esq;
Thomas Herle, Esq;
Borough of Bossiny.
Robert Roberts, Esq;
Francis Roberts, Esq;
Borough of St. Ives.
James Praed, Esq;
Edward Nosworthy, Esq;
Borough of Foway.
Jonathan Rashley, Esq;
John Rashley, Cent.
Borough of St. Germains.
John Elliot, Esq;
Edward Elliot, Esq;
Borough of St. Michael.
Humphrey Barlace, Esq;
Francis, Lord *Hawley*.
Borough of Newport.
John Speccot, Esq;
Nicholas Morice.
Borough of St. Mawes.
Arthur Spry, Esq;
Sir *Joseph Tredingham*.
Borough of Kellington
Sir *Cyril Wych*, Kt.
Sam. Roll, Esq;

Cumberland.

Sir *George Fletcher*, Bar.
Sir *John Lowther*, Bar.
City of Carliſle.
Sir *Philip Howard*, Kt.
Chriſtopher Muſgrave, Eſq;
Borough of Cockermouth.
Sir *Wilfrid Lawſon*, Kt.
John Clark, Eſq;

Derby.

William, Lord *Cavendiſh*.
William Sacheveril, Eſq;
Town of Derby.
John Dalton, Eſq;
Anchetell Grey, Eſq;

Devon.

Sir *John Roll*, Knight of the *Bath*.
Sir *Coppleſtone Bampfield*, Kt.
City of Exeter.
Sir *James Smith*, Kt.
Thomas Walker, Eſq;
Borough of Totnes.
Sir *Edward Seymour*, Bar.
Sir *Thomas Berrey*, Kt.
Borough of Plymouth.
John Sparke, Eſq.
Sir *Gilbert Talbot*, Kt.
Town and Borough of Okehampton.
Henry Norley, Eſq;
Sir *Arthur Harris*, Bar.

Borough

Borough of Barnstaple.
John Basset, Esq;
Nicholas Dennis, Esq;
Borough of Plympton.
George Treby, Esq;
Sir *Nicholas Slanning*, Kt. and Bar.
Borough of Honiton.
Sir *Courtney Pool*, Bar.
Peter Prideaux, Esq;
Borough of Tavistock.
Sir *Francis Drake*, Bar.
William Russel, Esq;
Borough of Ashburton.
William Stawell, Esq;
Rawlin Mallack, Esq;

Borough of Clifton Dartmouth, Hardnes.
William Harbord, Esq;
Josiah Child, Esq;
Borough of Beeralston.
Sir *John Maynard*, Kt. the Kings Sergeant at Law.
Joseph Maynard, Esq;
Borough of Tyverton.
Sir *Henry Ford*, Kt.
Samuel Foot, Merchant.

Dorset.

Sir *John Stroud*.
Sir *John Strode*, Kt.
Town of Pool.
Sir *John Moreton*, Bar.
Thomas Strangeways, Esq;
Borough of Dorchester.
James Gould, Esq;
John Churchil, Esq;

Borough

Borough of Kings-Lime.

Sir *John Shaw*, Knight and Baronet.
Henry Henly, Esq;

Borough of Weymouth.

Sir *John Coventry*, Knight of the *Bath*.
Sir *Winston Churchil*, Kt.

Borough of Melcombe.

John Man, Esq;
Anthony Lord *Ashley*.

Borough of Bridport.

George Boreman, Esq;
Wadham Strangwayes, Esq;

Borough of Shaftson, *alias* Shaftsbury.

Henry Whitacre, Esq;
Thomas Bennet, Esq;

Borough of Wareham.

George Pit, Esq;
Robert Culleford, Esq;

Borough of Corfe-Castle.

Edward Lord *Latimer*.
John Tregonwell, Esq;

Durham.

Sir *Christopher Vane*.
Colonel *John Tempest*.

Essex.

Banestre Maynard, Esq;
Sir *John Bramstone*, Knight of the *Bath*.

Borough of Colchester.

Sir *Harbottle Grimstone*, Bar. Master of the Rolls.
Sir *John Shaw*, Kt.

Borough of Malden.

Sir *William Wiseman*, Baronet.
Sir *Richard Wiseman*, Kt.

Borough of Harwich.

Thomas King, Esq;
Sir *Capel Luckin*.

Glocester.

John Grubham How, Esq;
Sir *Bainham Throgmorton*, Kt.
City of Glocester.
Evan Seys, Sergeant at Law.
Col. *Norwood*.
Borough of Cirencester.
Henry Powle, Esq;
John George, Esq;
Borough of Tewksbury.
Sir *Henry Capel*, Knight of the *Bath*.
Richard Dowdswell, Esq;

Hereford.

Sir *John Kerle*, Bar.
Thomas Price, Esq;
City of Hereford.
John, Lord *Scudamore*.
Herbert Westphaling, Esq;
Borough of Leompster.
Reynald Graham, Esq;
Humphrey Cornwall, Esq;
Borough of Weobly.
Sir *John Barnaby*, Kt.
Sir *Thomas Williams*, Barronet.

Hertford.

Sir *Richard Franklyn*, Knight and Baronet.
William Hale, Esq;
Borough of St. *Albans*.
Samuel Grimston, Esq;
Thomas Aris, Doctor of Physick.

Borough

Borough of Hertford.
Sir *Thomas Bide*, Kt.
Sir *John Gore*, Kt.

Huntingdon.

Sir *Nicholas Pedley*, Kt.
Robert Apreece, Esq;
Borough of Huntingdon.
Sir *John Cotton*, Bar.
Lyonel Walden, Esq;

Kent.

Sir *Thomas Peyton*, Bar.
Sir *John Tufton*, Knight and Baronet.
City of *Canterbury*,
Thomas Hardres, Sergeant at Law.
Sir *Edward Masters*, Kt.
City of Rochester.
Sir *Francis Clerk*, Kt.
Sir *Richard Head*, Bar.
Borough of Maidstone.
Thomas Herlackenden, Esq;
Sir *Robert Barneham*, Bar.
Borough of Quinborough.
James Herbert, Esq;
Sir *Edward Hales*, Bar.

Lancaster.

Sir *Roger Bradshaw*, Knight.
Thomas Preston, Esq;
Borough of Lancaster.
Richard Kirby, Esq;
Richard Harrison, Esq;

Borough, or Town of Preston *in* Amounderness.

Edward Rigby, Esq.
John Otway, Esq;

Borough of Newton.

Richard, Lord *Gorges*.
Richard Leigh, Esq;

Borough of Wigorn.

Charles, Earl of *Ancram*.
Sir *Geofry Shakerley*, Kt.

Borough of Clitheroe.

Sir *John Heath*, Attorney of the Dutchy.
Sir *Thomas Stringer*, Kt.

Borough of Leverpoole.

Sir *Ralph Ashton*, Baronet.
Richard Atherton, Esq;

Leicester.

John, Lord *Roos*.
George Faunt, Esq;

Town of Leicester.

Sir *William Hartop*, Knight.
John Gray, Esq;

Lincoln.

George, Viscount *Castleton*.
Sir *Robert Car*, Knight and Baronet.

City of Lincoln.

Sir *Thomas Meres*, Kt.
Henry Mounson, Esq;

Borough of Boston.

Sir *Anthony Irby*, Kt.
Sir *Philiph Harcourt*, Kt.

Borough

Borough of Great Grimsby.
Iervas Holles, Esq;
William Broxholme, Esq;

Town of Stamford.
Peregrine Bertie, Esq;
Henry Noell, Esq;

Borough of Grantham.
Sir *John Newton*, Bar.
Sir *William Thorold*, Knight and Baronet.

Middlesex.

Sir *Lancelot Lake*, Kt.
Sir *Thomas Allen*, Kt.

City of Westminster.
Sir *Philip Warwick*, Kt.
Sir *Richard Everard*, Kt.

London.
Sir *John Frederick*, Kt.
Sir *William Thomson*, Kt.
William Love, Esq;
John Jones, Esq;

Monmouth.

Sir *Trevor Williams*, Bar.
William Morgan, Esq;

Borough of Monmouth.
Charles Lord *Herbert*.

Norfolk.

Sir *Robert Kemp*, Bar.

City of Norwich.
Christopher Jay, Esq;
Francis Cory, Esq;

Town of Lynn-Regis.

Robert Wright Esq;
Robert Coke Esq;

Town of Great Yarmouth,

Sir *William Coventry*, Kt.
Sir *Willam Doyly*, Kt.

Borough of Thetford.

Sir *Allan Apsley*, Kt. and Bar.
Sir *Joseph Williamson*, Kt.

Borough of Castlerising.

Sir *John Trevor*, Kt.
Samuel Pepys, Esq;

Northampton.

John, Lord *Burleigh.*
George Clarke, Esq;

City of Peterborough.

William Lord *Fitzwilliams.*
Sir *Vere Vane*, Kt. of the *Bath.*

Town of Northampton.

Henry, Lord *O Bryan.*
Sir *William Farmer*, Bar.

Town of Brackley.

Sir *Thomas Crew*, Kt.
Robert Spencer Esq;

Borough of Higham-Ferrers.

Sir *Lewis Palmer*, Bar.

Northumberland.

Sir *John Fenwick* Bar.
Sir *Ralph Delaval* Bar.

Town

Town of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.
Sir *Francis Anderſon*, Kt.
Sir *William Blacket*, Kt.

Borough of Morpeth.
Sir *George Downing*, Kt.
Edward Lord *Morpeth.*

Town of Berwick upon Tweed.
Peregrine Lord *Dunblayn.*
Daniel Collingwood, Eſq;

Nottingham.

Sir *Scroop How*, Kt.
Sir *Francis Leak*, Kt. and Bar.

Town of Nottingham.
Arthur Stanhope, Eſq;
Robert Pierpoint, Eſq,

Borough of Eaſtretford.
Sir *William Hickman*, Bar.
Sir *Edward Deering*, Knight and Baronet.

Borough of Newark.
Henry Savil, Eſq;
Sir *Richard Rothwell*, Kt.

Oxon.

Sir *Francis Waenman*, Knight and Baronet.
Sir *Edward Norris*, Bar.

Univerſity of Oxon.
Lawrence Hide, Eſq;
Tho. Thynne, Eſq;

City of Oxon.
Richard Croke, Eſq;
Brome Whorwood, Eſq;

Borough of New-Woodstock.
Sir *Thomas Spencer*, Bar.
Sir *William Fleetwood*, Kt.
Borough of Banbury.
Sir *John Holeman*, Kt.

Rutland.

Edward Noell, Esq;
Philip Sherrard, Esq;

Salop.

Sir *Francis Hawley*, Bar.
Richard Newport, Esq;
Town of Salop.
Robert Leighton, Esq;
Sir *Richard Corbet*, Bar.
Borough of Bruges, *alias* Bridgenorth.
Sir *William Whitmore*, Bar.
Sir *Thomas Whitmore*, Knight of the *Bath*.
Borough of Ludlow.
Sir *Iob Charleton*, His Majesties Sergeant at Law.
Somerset Fox, Esq;
Borough of Great VVenlock.
Sir *Thomas Littleton*, Kt.
George Weld, Esq;
Town of Bishops-Castle.
Edmund Waring, Esq;
William Oakley, Esq;

Somerset.

Edward Philips, Esq;
Sir *Io. Sydenham* Bar.

City of Bristol.

Sir *John Knight*, Kt.
Sir *Humphrey Hook*, Kt.

City of Bathe.

Sir *William Basset*, Kt.
Sir *George Speake*.

City of VVells.

Sir *Maurice Berkeley*, Kt. *and* Bar. Lord *Fitzharding*.
John Hall, Esq;

Borough of Taunton.

Sir *William Portman*, Bar.
Sir *William Windham*, Kt.

Borough of Bridgewater.

Sir *Edmond Windham*, Kt.
Peregrine Palmer, Esq;

Borough of Minehead.

Sir *Io. Mallet*, Kt.
Tho. Windham, Esq;

Borough of Ilcester.

Sir *Edward Philips* Jun. Kt.
Henry Dunster, Merchant.

Borough of Milborneport.

Michael Mallet, Esq;

Southampton.

Sir *Francis Roll*, Baronet.
Sir *John Norton*, Bar.

City of VVincheſter.
Sir *Robert Holmes*, Knight.
Lawrence Hyde, Eſq;
Town of Southampton.
Sir *Richard Ford*, Kt.
Thomas Knowles, Eſq;
Town of Portſmouth.
Richard Norton, Eſq;
Sir *George Carteret*, Kt. and Bar.
Borough of Yarmouth.
Richard Lucy, Eſq;
Edward Smith, Eſq;
Borough of Peterfield.
Thomas Neale, Eſq;
Arthur Bold, Eſq;
Borough of Newport, *alias* Medona.
Sir *John Holmes*.
William Glaſcock, Eſq;
Borough of Stockbridge.
Sir *Robert Howard*, Knight.
Robert Philipps, Eſq;
Borough of Newton.
Sir *John Barrington*, Kt. and Bar.
Sir *Robert Worſley*, Bar.
Borough of Chriſtchurch.
Humphrey Weld, Eſq;
Henry Tulſe, Eſq;
Borough of VVhitchurch.
Giles Hungerford, Eſq;
Richard Ayleff, Eſq;
Borough of Himmingdon.
Sir *William Lewis*, Bar.
Sir *Nicholas Steward*, Bar.
Town of Andover.
John Collins, Eſq;
Sir *Kinſmel Lucy*, Bar.

Stafford.

Sir *Edward Littleton*, Bar.
Randolph Edgerton, Eſq;

City of Lichfield.

Richard Diot, Eſq;
Sir *Theophilus Bidolph*, Kt.

Borough of Stafford.

William Chetwinde, Eſq;

Borough of Newcaſtle-under-Line.

Sir *Cæſar Calclough*, Bar.
Sir *Leveſtein Gower*.

Borough of Tamworth.

Charles Lord *Clifford*.
John Sweinfein, Eſq;

Suffolk.

Sir *Henry Felton*, Bar.
Sir *Samuel Bernardſton*, Kt.

Borough of Ipſwich.

John Wright, Eſq;
Gilbert Linfeild, Eſq;

Borough of Dunwich.

William Wood, Eſq;
Sir *John Pettus*, Kt.

Borough of Orford.

Sir *Allen Broiderick*, Kt.
Walter Devereux, Eſq;

Borough of Aldborough.

Sir *John Holland*, Bar.
Jo. Bence, Eſq;

Borough of Sudbury.

Sir *Robert Cordel*, Bar.
Thomas Walgrave, Eſq;

Borough

Borough of Eye.

Sir *George Reeve*, Kt. *and* Bar.

Borough of St. Edmondsbury.

Sir *John Duncombe*, Kt.

William Duncomb, Esq;

Surrey.

Sir *Adam Brown*, Bar.

Sir *Edmund Bowyer*, Kt.

Borough of Southwark.

Sir *Thomas Bludworth*, Kt.

Sir *Thomas Clarges*, Kt.

Borough of Blechingly.

Sir *William Hayward*, Kt.

Sir *Edward Bish*, Kt.

Borough of Rygate.

Roger Iames, Esq;

Sir *John Worden*, Kt.

Borough of Guilford.

Arthur Onslow, Esq;

Thomas de Mahoy, Esq;

Borough of Gatton.

Sir *Nicholas Carew*, Kt.

Thomas Turgis, Esq;

Borough of Haslemere.

George Evelyn, Esq;

Sir *William More*, Bar.

Sussex.

Sir *John Pelham*, Bar.

Sir *William Morley*, Knight of the Bath.

City of Chichester.

William Caraway, Esq;

Richard May, Esq;

Borough

Borough of Horſham.
Sir *John Covert*, Kt. and Bar.
Sir *Orlando Bridgeman*, Knight.

Borough of Midhurſt.
Baptiſt May, Eſq;
John Steward, Eſq.

Borough of Lewis.
Sir *John Stapeley* Kt. and Bar.
Sir *Thomas Woodcock* Kt,

Borough of New-Shoram.
Edward Blaker Eſq;
Francis Goring Eſq;

Borough of Bramber.
Sir *Cecil Biſhop* Kt.
Piercy Goring Eſq;

Borough of Steyning.
Sir *John Fag* Bar.
Henry Goring Eſq;

Borough of Eaſt-Grinſted.
Edward Sackvile Eſq;
Sir *George Courthorp* Kt.

Borough of Arundel.
Roger, Earl of *Orrery*.
Francis, Lord *Angier*.

Warwick.

Sir *Robert Holt* Bar.
Sir *Henry Puckering*, alias *Newton* Bar.

City of Coventry.
Sir *Clement Fiſher* Bar.
Richard Hopkins Eſq;

Borough of Warwick.
Sir *Francis Compton* Kt.
Lord *Digby of* Ireland.

Weſt-

Westmerland.

Sir *Philip Musgrave* Bar.
Sir *John Lowther* Bar.

Borough of Apulby.

Thomas Tufton Esq;

Wilts.

Sir *Richard How* Bar.
Thomas Thinne Esq;

City of New-Sarum.

Sir *Stephen Fox* Kt.
William Swanton Esq;

Borough of Wilton.

Sir *John Berkenhead* Kt.
Sir *Thomas Mompesson* Kt.

Borough of Downton.

Gilbert Raleigh Esq;
Sir *Joseph Ash* Bar.

Borough of Hindon.

Edward Seymour Esq; Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons.
Robert Hide Esq;

Borough of Westbury.

Richard Lewis Esq; Dead.
Thomas Wanklyn Esq;

Borough of Hetsbury.

John Folliffe Esq;
William Ash Esq;

Borough of Calne.

William Ducket Esq;
George Low Esq;

Boro

Borough of the Deviſes.
Edward Lewis Eſq;
George Johnſon Eſq;

Borough of Chippenham.
Sir *Edward Hungerford* Kt. of the Bath.
Francis Wynne Eſq;

Borough of Malmesbury.
Philip Howard Eſq;
Sir *Tho. Eſtcourt* Kt.

Borough of Cricklade.
Sir *George Hungerford* Kt.
Sir *John Earnely* Kt.

Borough of Great Bedwin.
Henry Clerk Eſq;
Daniel Finch Eſq;

Borough of Lugderſal.
William Aſhburnham Eſq;
George Leg Eſq;

Borough of Old Sarum.
Edward Nicholas Eſq;
Sir *Eliab Harvey* Kt.

Borough of Wooten Baſſet.
Sir *Walter St. John* Bar.
John Pleydal Eſq;

Borough of Marleborough.
Sir *John Elwes* Kt.
Geoffery Daniel Eſq;

Worceſter.

Sir *John Packington* Bar.
Samuel Sandys ſen. Eſq;

City of Worceſter.
Sir *Rowland Berkeley* Kt.
Thomas Street Eſq;

Borough of Droitwich.

Henry Coventry Esq;
Samuel Sandys, Jun. Esq

Borough of Evesham.

Sir *John Hanmer* Kt.
Sir *James Rushout* Bar.

Borough of Bewdly.

Henry Herbert Esq;

York.

Conyers Darcy Esq;
Sir *Thomas Slingsby* Bar.

City of York.

Sir *Metcalf Robinson* Bar.
Sir *Henry Thompson* Kt.

Town of Kingston *upon* Hull.

Anthony Gilby Esq;
Andrew Mervel Gent.

Borough of Knaersborough.

Sir *John Talbot* Kt.
William Stockdale Esq;

Borough of Scarborough.

Sir *Philip Munckton* Kt.
William Thompson Esq;

Borough of Rippon.

Sir *Io. Nicholas*, Knight of the Bath.
Sir *Edmund Jennings* Kt.

Borough of Richmond.

Sir *William Killegrew* Kt.
Marmaduke Darcy, Esq;

Borough of Heydon.

Henry Guy Esq;
Sir *Hugh Bethel* Kt.

Borough of Corfe Burrowbridge.

Sir *Michael Wharton* Kt.
Sir *Henry Goodricke* Kt. and Bar.

Borough

Borough of Malton.
William Palmes Esq;
Sir *Watkinson Payler* Kt.

Borough of Thirske.
Sir *William Wentworth.*
Sir *William Franklin* Bar.

Borough of Aldborough.
Sir *Solomon Swale* Bar.
Sir *John Reresby.*

Borough of Beverly.
Michael Wharton Esq;
Sir *John Hotham* Bar.

Borough of North-Allerton.
Sir *Gilbert Gerrard* Kt. and Bar.
Roger Talbot Esq;

Borough of Pontefract.
Sir *John Downey* Kt.
Sir *William Lowther* Kt.

Barons of the Cinque-Ports.

Port of Haſtings.
Edmund Waller Esq;
Sir *Denny Arſhburnham* Bar.

Town of Winchelſea.
Francis Finch Esq;
Robert Auſtin Gent.

Town of Rye.
Sir *John Robinſon* Kt. and Bar.
Sir *John Auſtin* Bar.

Port of New-Rumney.
Sir *Charles Sidley* Bar.
Sir *Norton Knatchbull* Bar.

Port of Hythe.
John Harvey Esq;
Sir *Leoline Jenkyns* Bar.

Port

Port of Dover.

George Montague, Esq;
Tho. Papillon, Esq;

Port of Sandwich.

Fo. Strode, Esq;
James Thurborne, Esq;

Port of Seaford.

Sir *William Thomas* Knight and Bar.
Nicholas Pelham, Esq;

WALES.

Angleſey.

Nicholas Bagnal, Esq;

Town of Bewmorris.

John Robinſon, Esq;

Brecon.

Edward Progers, Esq;

Town of Brecon.

Sir *Herbert Price*, Bar.

Cardigan.

Edward Vaughan, Esq;

Town of Cardigan.

Sir *Charles Cotterel*, Kt.

Carmarthen.

Altham Vaughan, Esq;

Town of Carmarthen.
John Lord *Vaughan* Kt. of the Bath.

Carnarvon.

Robert Lord Viſcount *Bulkeley.*
Town of Carnarvon.
William Griffith Eſq;

Denbigh.

John Wynne Eſq;
Town of Denbigh.
Sir *John Salisbury* Bar.

Flint.

Sir *Thomas Hanmer* Bar.
Town of Flint.
Roger Whitle Eſq;

Glamorgan.

Sir *Edward Manſel* Bar.
Town of Cardiffe.
Robert Thomas Eſq;

Merioneth.

William Price Eſq;

Pembroke.

Arthur Owen Eſq;
Town of Haverdford-Weſt.
Sir *Frederick Hyde* Kt. Dead.

Town of Pembroke.
Sir *Hugh Owen* Baronet.

Montgomery.

Andrew Newport Esq;
Town of Montgomery.
Henry Herbert Esq;

Radnor.

Richard Williams Esq;
Town of Radnor.
Sir *Edward Harley* Knight of the Bath.

Note, That some of these Knights and Burgesses being lately deceased, others are not yet elected in their Room, and the Names of some few Burgesses deceased, are quite left out.

Of the Executive Power in Temporal Matters.

A Brief Account of the Legiſlative Power in Temporal Affairs, having been given, next may be conſidered the Executive Power in thoſe Affairs, and that is generally in the King, he is the Fountain of Juſtice; he is the Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*; and therefore as all the Laws of *England* are called the Kings Laws, becauſe he is *Caput, Principium, & Finis Parliamenti*, by which the Laws are made, and that nothing can have the Force of a Law, but what he wills; ſo all the Courts of Judicature are called the Kings Courts, and all the Judges of thoſe Courts, are called the King's Judges.

The higheſt Court of Judicature in *England* is the Houſe of Lords in Parliament; ſo that the Parliament is not onely *Concilium*, but *Curia*, a Court of Judicature, conſiſting as aforementioned, of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as Judges; and theſe aſſiſted with the moſt grave and eminent Lawyers of *England*, both in Common and Civil Law.

To the Judicature of this Supreme and moſt Honourable Court, all other Courts and Perſons that are Subjects of *England*, are Subject and accountable for all Crimes not properly tryable, remedial, or puniſhable in their inferiour Courts of Juſtice; and to this Court all laſt Appeals are to be made, and from

from whose Sentence there lies no Appeal but to a succeeding Parliament; and this Supreme Judicatory, or Judicial Power, lies only in the King and House of Lords; and at the Bar of this High Court may the House of Commons, as the grand Inquest of the Nation, impeach the highest Subject of *England*, whether of the Clergy, or of the Laity, as aforesaid, and prosecute them till it come to a Sentence, after which, there can be no farther proceeding, till the King be informed of the whole matter, gives his Royal Assent for the execution of the said Sentence, or grant his gracious pardon.

In the late Long Parliament, the House of Commons pretended to be also a Court of Judicature, and at length usurped a most exorbitant power, to the total ruine of Monarchical Government, and it is worth observing, by what Gradations they arrived thereto. In the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, and not before, the Commons began to take upon them (as said Mr. *Pryn*, a learned Member of that House) to seclude one another for undue Election, whereas formerly the King and Lords were accounted the sole Judges of all Members of the Commons House, and to have the sole power to judge of their undue Elections, Returns, Demeanors, Breaches of Priviledges, and of other matters concerning their Membership; so freeing any Members from Arrests or Imprisonments, did wholly and solely belong to the Lords, and not to the Commons, unless it were by special Order referred by the Lords to the House of Commons, as heretofore sometimes hath been done.

In the time of King *Charles* the Martyr, the Commons went farther, took upon them

terly to expell out of their Houſe ſome of their Fellow Members, as Projectors and Monopolizers, although they had been duly Elected: After this, in the ſame Kings time, they expelled all ſuch as adhered in Loyalty to the King; next they ſecluded and impriſoned all ſuch as the Officers of the late Rebellious Army impeached, or diſliked; then, by the help of that Army, 50 or 60 of the Members of that Houſe, expelled all the reſt of their Fellows, and, ſoon after, voted down the King and the whole Houſe of Lords, and voted themſelves to be the Parliament, to be the ſole Legiſlators, and the Supreme Authority of *England*; into ſuch a prodigious height of folly and impiety do Men run, when they once allow themſelves to paſs their due limits.

In

Of the Court of Justice *called the* King's Bench.

FOr the execution of Laws, after the House of Lords in Parliament, the highest Court in *England*, is the *Kings-Bench*, so called, because antiently the King sometimes there sate in Person on a high Bench, and his Judges on a low Bench at his Feet, to whom the Judicature belongs, in the absence of the King.

In this Court are handled the pleas of the Crown, all things that concern loss of life, or Member of any Subject; for then the King is concerned, because the Life and limbs of the Subject belong only to the King, so that the Pleas here are between the King and the Subject. Here are handled all Treasons, Felonies, breach of Peace, Oppression, Mis-government, &c. This Court, moreover, hath power to examine, and correct all errors *in facto*, and *in jure*, of all the Judges and Justices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings, and this not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all Pleas Real, Personal, and Mixt, except only in the *Exchequer*.

In this High Court, sit commonly four Grave Reverend Judges, whereof the first is stiled the Lord Chief Justice of the *Kings Bench*, and is created not by Patent, but by a short Writ, thus: *Matheo Hale Militi salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vos Justiciarium nostrum Capitalem ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante beneplacito nostro, Teste meipso apud Westm.*

The rest of the Judges of the *Kings Bench*, hold their Places by Letters Patents, in these words, *Rex omnibus ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint*

venerint ſalutem. Sciatis quod conſtituimus dilectum & fidelem Richardum Rainsford Militem, unum Juſticiariorum ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante beneplacito noſtro. Teſte, &c.

Theſe Judges and all the Officers belonging to this Court have all Salaries from the King, and the chief of them have Robes and Liveries out of the Great Wardrobe.

In this Court, all young Lawyers that have been called to the Bar, are allowed to Plead and Practice.

This Court may grant Prohibitions to keep other Courts both Eccleſiaſtical and Temporal, within their Bounds and due Juriſdiction.

The Juriſdiction of this Court is general, and extendeth to all *England*, is more uncontroulable than any other Court; for the Law preſumes, that the King is always there in perſon.

None may be Judge in this Court, unleſs he be a Sergeant of the Degree of the Coif. that is, a Sergeant at Law, who, upon taking this High Degree it obliged to wear a Lawn Coif under his Cap, for ever after.

A List of the several Officers belonging to His Majesties Court of Kings-Bench.

LOrd Chief Justice, Sir *Richard Raynsford*, Knight.

Justices, are Sir *Thomas Twisden*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *William Wyld*, Knight and Baronet, Sir *Tho. Jones*, Kt.

Clerk of the Crown, *Samuel Astrey*, Esq; his Secondary, *Jasper Waterhouse*, Esq;

Protonotary, Sir *Robert Henley*, Kt. his Secondary *William Livesay*, Esq;

Marshal, or Keeper of the *Kings Bench* Prison, *Joseph Coling*, Esq;

Custos Brevium, *Justinian Paget*, Esq; and *Lewis* P. Esq;

Francis Woodward, *Richard Aston*, Clerks of the *Papers*.

Mr. *Edward Coleman*, Clerk of the *Rules*.

Mr. *George Symm*, Clerk of the *Errors*.

Mr. *Henry Leviband*, Sealer of the *Writs*.

Richard Sclater, Clerk for filing the *Declarations*.

A Head-Cryer, two Under-Cryers, and two Ushers.

Then there are Filazers for the several Counties of *England*, whose Office is in this Court, to make out all Process upon Original Writs, as well Real as Personal, and mixt. They were lately these that follow;

Humphrey

Humphrey Ironmonger, Edward Parnel, James Buck, Francis Greg, John Hynde, Thomas Stone, Thomas Leach, Gilbert Eveleigh, Henry Ewin, Joshua Langrige, William Oglethorp, John Phillips, William Osburn, Thomas Statham, and *Anthony Rouse.*

The manner of Tryals in this and all other common Law-Courts in *England*, being different from that of all other Countreys, and peculiar to *England*, shall be at large described apart in a Chapter, with other peculiars.

The Court of Common-Pleas.

THe next Court for execution of Laws, is the Court of *Common-Pleas*, so called, because there are debated the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject. Some say, this Court, as well as other Courts, was at first held in the Kings House, wheresoever he resided; but by the Statute of *Magna Charta*, it was ordained, that this Court should not be ambulatory, but be held at a certain place, and that hath ever since been in *Westminster-Hall*.

None but Sergeants at Law may plead in this Court, and so many of them as the King shall appoint, are bound by Oath, to assist all that have any Cause depending in that Court.

This Court may grant Prohibitions, as the Court of the *Kings Bench* doth.

The Chief Judge in this Court, is called the *Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas*, or of the *Common-Bench*; holdeth his Place by Letters Patent, *durante beneplacito*, and so do the other inferior Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly three.

In this Court, all Civil Causes, Real and Personal, are usually tryed, according to the strict Rule of the Law.

Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levied, or Recoveries suffered, but only in this Court at *Westminster*.

The King allows to the Lord Chief Justice of this Court, a Fee, Reward, Robes, and two Tun of Wine, as is done to the Lord Chief Justice of the other Bench; also to the other Judges of this Court, and to four Sergeants

is allowed Fees, Reward, and Robes to each one.

In the 11*th* and 12*th* of *Edw.* 3. there were Eight Judges belonging to the *Common-Pleas*: at other times, seven, six, and five, and so in the time of *Henry* 6. and *Edw.* 4. but since usually but four, as at this day.

Before the Reign of Queen *Mary*, these, and the rest of the 12 Judges, rode upon Mules, and not upon Horses, as they now do, in great State, at the beginning of the Term.

A List of the several Officers belonging to His Majesties Court of Common-Pleas.

LOrd Chief Justice, Sir *Francis North*, Kt. Sir *Hugh Wyndham*, Kt. Sir *Robert Atkins*, Knight of the *Bath*, Sir *William Scroggs*, Kt. these are the present Judges of that Tribunal.

Then there is an Officer, called *Custos Brevium*, the first Clerk of the Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable in that Court, to receive of the Protonotaries, all the Records of *Nisi Prius*, called *Postea*'s. He holdeth his Place by Patent from the King, and hath the Gift of the Second Protonotaries Place, and of the Clerk of the Juries. Sir *Joseph Ash*, hath this Office, and doth execute it by his Deputy, *William Thursby*, Esquire.

There are three Protonotaries, a word compounded of *Greek* and *Latine* (which with the Antients was usual) and signifies the first Notaries, they are Chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office are to Enter and Inroll all Declarations, Pleadings, which the Filazers did formerly promiscuously do, Assises, Judgements, and Actions; to make out Judicial Writs, &c. These considerable Offices are in the hands of *Thomas Robinson*, *George Townsend*, and *Humphrey Wirley*, Esquires. The Chirographer (also from two *Greek* words, signifying to acknowledge a Debt, by setting one hand) is an Officer who ingrosseth Fines acknowledged, &c. He holdeth his Place also by

by Patent, and is at preſent Mr. *Sparks*, in Truſt for Sir *William Drake*, who doth execute it by a Deputy Mr. *Love*.

All theſe Officers aforementioned, ſit in the Court, covered with black round Caps, according to the mode, immediately before the invention of Hats, which was ſince the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Moreover, they are all ſworn, and have their Offices for life, as a Free-hold.

There are in this Court, three Officers unſworn, and hold their Places *durante beneplacito*; One Clerk of the Treaſury, Mr. *George Ingram*, who hath the charge of keeping the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Niſi prius*, and divers other things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Juſtice. 2. Mr. *Tho. Sergent*, Clerk of the Inrollments of Fines and Recoveries, who is by Statute, under the three Puiſne Judges of this Court, and removeable at their pleaſure. Note, That the Inrollment of Fines and Recoveries, or any part thereof, by *Stat.* 23 *Eliz. cap.* 3. is of as good force and validity in Law, to all intents and purpoſes, for ſo much of any of them ſo inrolled, as the ſame being extant and remaining, were, or ought by Law, to be: The general neglect whereof in this Kingdom, hath occaſioned many Law-Suits, and hath proved in proceſs of time, exceeding dangerous to many Mens Eſtates. 3. The Clerk of the Outlawries, *Richard Anwell*, Eſq; who makes out the Writs of *Capias Utlegatum*, (after the parties are returned Outlawed) in the Name of the Kings Attorney, whoſe Deputy he is, *pro tempore*.

There are five Clerks more, 1. Clerk of the Kings Silver, *Henry Nurſe*, Eſq; unto whom,

every Fine, or Final Agreement upon sale of Lands is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and to whom Money is paid for the Kings use. 2. Clerk of the Warrants, Mr. *Thomas Brown*, executed by a Deputy, Mr. —— *Fish*, who entreth all Warrants of Attorney, for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolleth all Deeds, acknowledged before any of the Judges of this Court. 3. Clerk of the Juries, Mr. *Lumley Robinson*, who makes out the Writs, called *Habeas Corpora*, and *Distringas Juratorum*, for appearance of the Jury, either in this Court, or at the Assizes in the Country. 4. Clerk of the Essoins, or excuses for lawful cause of absence, Mr. —— *Hall*. 5. Clerk of the *Supersedeas*, *Richard Abbot*, Esq; which is held by Patent, but before King *James*'s time, the Writs of *Supersedeas* were made by the Exigenter.

In this Court are also Filazers for the several Counties of *England*, so called from the *French*, *Fil* a Thred, because they file their Writs. These make out all Process upon Original Writs, and do many other things, too long to be here set down; of these there are 14. *viz. Fabian Philips*, Esq; who hath *London*, *Middlesex*, *Huntington* and *Cambridge* Shires. The rest of the Counties are divided amongst these that follow: Sir *Thomas Stringer*, Kt. Mr. *Rashley*, Mr. *Henry Dottyn*, Mr. *Richard Spicer*, *Francis Gray*, Esq; Mr. *Tho. Winford*, Mr. *Robert Child*, Mr. *Charles Clare*, Mr. *Edmund Le Neve*, Mr. *John Bennet*, *Mark Hildesley*, Esq; Mr. *Thomas Herbert*, *Joachim Matthews*, Esq; and Mr. *Hughs*, who is Protonotary Filazer, and Exigenter of *Monmouth*, by Patent, the rest, in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice, and hold for life.

There

There are also four Exigenters, whose Office is to make all Exigents and Proclamations, in all Actions where Process of Outlawry doth lye. This Writ is called an Exigent, because it exacteth the Party, that is, requireth his appearance to answer the Law, and lies against a Transgressor of the Law, that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods within the County, so that after summons by the Sheriff, at five several County Courts, if he appear not, he is Outlawed. The four Exigenters at present are, Mr. *Duke*, *John Dawling*, Esq; *Charles Clare*; and Master *Floyer*, all in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice, and are for life.

There are also belonging to this Court, four Cryers, and a Porter.

Of the Court called the Exchequer.

THe next Court for Execution of Laws, is, that called the *Exchequer*, so called, as some think, from a Chequer-wrought Carpet, covering the great Table in that Court, as the Court of *Green-Cloth* in the Kings House is so called from the Green Carpet, or else from the *French* word *Eschequier*, a Chess-board, because the Accomptants in that Office, were wont to use such Boards in their Calculation. Here are tryed all Causes which belong to the Kings Treasury or Revenue, as touching Accounts, Disbursements, Customs, and all Fines imposed upon any Man. In this Court, do sit the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, the Lord Chief Baron, and four other Learned Judges, called Barons of the *Exchequer*, and one other Cursitor Baron, but the two first seldom sit, and the five last seldom fail. The first of these five, is the Principal Judge of this Court, and answers the Bar or the Barristers, who direct their Speech to him, takes Recognizances for the Kings Debts, &c. It is an Office of High Honour and Profit, he is stiled, Lord Chief Baron, is created by Letters Patents, to hold this Dignity, *Quam diu bene se gesserit*, wherein he hath a more fixed Estate than the Chief Justices of either Bench, for the Law intends this an Estate for life; in the absence of the Lord Chief Baron, the other three Barons supply his place, according to their Seniority, but the fifth is said to be Cursitor of the Court, and administers the Oaths to the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs,

Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Searchers, Surveyors, &c. of the *Custom-House*.

In the *Exchequer* are held two Courts, one of Law, another of Equity.

All Judicial Proceedings, according to Law, are *coram Baronibus*; but the Court of Equity, held in the *Exchequer* Chamber, is *coram Thesaurario, Cancellario, & Baronibus*. This Court had its beginning, *Primo Ph. & Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of Original Jurisdiction, without any Commission.

Note also, that all the other fore-mentioned Courts, were not Instituted by any Statute or Written-Law, but have their Original from the ancient custom of the Kingdom.

For a long time after the Conquest, there sate in the *Exchequer*, both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm, and in latter times there sate in their places, others that were not Peers of the Realm, yet stiled *Barons, quia ibi sedere solebant Barones*.

All the Twelve Judges belonging to these High Tribunals, sit in Robes, and square Caps, like Doctors of Divinity, because (as some say) they were antiently most commonly Clergymen and Doctors, Bishops or Prelates.

A List

A List of the several Officers, belonging to His Majesties Court of Exchequer.

In the Upper-Exchequer.

THe Kings Remembrancer, *Evelyn*, Lord Vicount *Fanshaw*, in whose Office are Eight sworn Clerks, whereof *Thomas Hall*, and *Ansel Beaumount*, Esquires, at present are the two Secondaries, the rest are *Hugh Francland*, *Butler Buggin*, *George Watts*, *Nicholas Saunders*, St. *John Clarke*, and —— *Butler*.

In this Office, pass all the Accounts concerning the Kings Revenue, for Customs, Excize, Hearth-money, Subsidies, and all Aids granted to the King in Parliament, and all other Accounts in what Nature soever, concerning the Kings Revenue, either certain or casual. All Securities, either by Bond or Recognizances to the Kings Majesty, for any of His Debts, are taken here. All Proceedings upon any Statute by Information for Custom, Excizes, or any other Penal Law. All Proceedings upon the said Bonds or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the Kings name, by Officers appointed thereunto, under the Great Seal of *England*, and transmitted into this Office for recovery thereof. From hence issue forth Process, to cause all Accountants to come in and Account. In the Court of *Exchequer*, there being a Court of Equity, all proceedings touching the same, are in this Office, with many other things, concerning the Kings Revenue.

Revenue. This Office is in the Kings Gift.

Next is the Lord Treasurers Remembrancer, *John Osbourn*, Esq; whose Office is to make Process against all Sheriffs, Receivers, Bayliffs, *&c.* for their Accounts, and many other things of moment, as Estreat-Rules, all Charters, and Letters Patents, whereupon any Rents are referred to the King. In this Office there were heretofore twelve sworn Clerks, whereof the two first were called Secondaries; and whose Names are now *John Tuthil*, and *Christopher Barnard*, Esquires. This Office also is in the Kings Gift.

Clerk of the Pipe, is Sir *Robert Crook*, Kt. who hath all the Accounts and Debts due to the King, drawn down out of the Remembrancers Office, and chargeth them down in the Great Roll or Pipe, and therefore probably was it called the *Pipe-Office*. He hath under him eight sworn Clerks, *William Burnet*, Esq; chief Secondary, *Nicholas Highmore*, *Will. Satterthwayt*, *Will. Burnet*, Junior, *&c.* Here also Accountants have their *Quietus est*, and here are made Leases of extended Lands.

Comptroller of the Pipe,--*Brewster*, Esq; who writeth out Summons twice every year to the High Sheriffs, to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe; he also keepeth a controlement of the Pipe, that is, keepeth a Roll of the Pipe-Office Accounts, whereby to discover any thing that shall be amiss.

Clerk of the Pleas, is *Richard Beresford*, Esq; in whose Office, all the Officers of the *Exchequer*, and other priviledged Persons, as Debtors to the King, *&c.* are to have their priviledge to plead, and be impleaded, as to all matters at the Common-Law. And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and

and Trials, as at the Common-Law, because they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where their attendance is required. In this Office, there are four sworn Attorneys, *viz. Thomas Arden, Richard Ogden, Charles Haynes*, and *Robert Cutts*.

Foreign *Opposer* is *Charles Whittaker*, Esq; whose Office is, whereunto all Sheriffs repair, to be by him opposed of their *Green Wax*, and from thence is drawn down a Charge upon the Sheriffs, to the Clerk of the Pipe; this Office is kept in *Grays-Inn*.

Clerk of the *Estreats*, *Williams*, Esq; whose Office is to receive, every Term, the Estreats or Extracts out of the Office of the *Remembrancer* of the Lord Treasurer; and to write them ont, to be levied for the King also, to make Schedules for such Sums, as are to be discharged.

Auditors of the *Imprest*, *Godolphin*, and *Robert Wylde*, Esquires, who *Audit* the Great Accounts of the Kings Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First-Fruits, and Tenths, Naval, and Military Expences, Moneys Imprested, *&c.*

Auditors of the Revenue, there are seven, Sir *Edmond Sawyer*, Kt. *John Philips*, Esq; Sir *Joseph Seymour*, Kt. *Aldworth*, *Parsons*, *Morice*, Esquires, and Sir *William Godolphin*, Kt. These *Audit* all the Accounts of the Kings other Revenue, that arise by *Aids*, granted in Parliament.

Remembrancer of First-Fruits and Tenths, *James Rogers*, Esq; whose Deputies, *George Farrington*, and *William Prettyman*, take all Compositions for First-Fruits and Tenths, and make Process against such as pay not the same: this Office is kept in *Hatton-Garden*.

There

There are also two other considerable Officers, called Deputy-Chamberlains, Mr. *Vines*, and Mr. *Lawrence*, in whose Office at *Westminster*, are preserved all the Counterfoils of the Tallies, (whereof more anon) so exactly ranged by Months and Years, that they may presently be found out, to be joyned with their respective Stock or Tally, when thereunto required; which being done, and proving true, they deliver the same, attested for a lawful Tally to the Clerk of the Pipe, for to be allowed in the Great Roll; but in case any corruption hath been used, the same is easily, and soon discovered, and the Offender severely punished, by Fine and Imprisonment.

There are also divers others Officers, as Clerk of the Parcels, Clerk of the Nichils, Marshals, Usher of the *Exchequer*, whose Office is executed by a Deputy; also four under Ushers.

Of

Of the other part of the Exchequer, *called by some the* Lower-Exchequer, *where the Kings Revenue is Received and Disburſed, with admirable Order and Frugality.*

THe principal Officer is the Lord Treaſurer, of whom, ſee the *Firſt Part of the Preſent State of* England.

This Office, upon the Reſignation of the late Lord *Clifford*, was conferred upon the Right Honourable, the Lord Vicount *Latimer*, ſince created Earl of *Danby*.

There is one Secretary, *Charles Bertie*, Eſq; Brother to the Earl of *Lindſey*.

Next is the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, who is alſo an Officer of great Account and Authority: he hath a Principal Power, not onely in the *Exchequer* Court, but alſo here, in the managing and diſpoſing of the Kings Revenue: He hath alſo the cuſtody of the *Exchequer Seal*. This Office is now enjoyed by Sir *John Ernly*, Kt.

Then there are two Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, Sir *Nicholas Steward*, and Mr. *Hyldiard*, in whoſe cuſtody are many antient Records, Leagues and Treaties, with Forreign Princes, the Standards of Moneys, Weights, and Meaſures, thoſe antient famous Books, called *Dooms-day*, and the *Black-Book* of the *Exchequer*; whereof the former is *Liber Cenſualis totius Angliæ*, the *Tax-Book* of *England*, made by *William* the Conqueror, wherein

deſcribe

described all the Lands of *England*, with the true value, and their Owners names; it was six years in making, *viz.* from the 14*th.* to the 20*th* year of that King, and called at first, *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, but since named *Dooms-day Book*, because therein was set down an exact Account, not onely of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of *England*, but the number of Families, of Men, Soldiers, and Husbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattel; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Pasture, Woods, Tillage, Common, Marsh, Heath, every one possessed: and when any one was cited, or any difference arose about those things and Taxes, &c. there was no place for denying or deceiving the King (whereof many men now make little conscience, though all good Christians ever accounted it a grievous and heinous sin) when this *Book* was opened, like as it will be at the opening of the *Book* at the great day of *Doom*, or General Judgement of the world. This *Book* is kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6 s. 8 d. and for every Line transcribed, is to be paid 4 d.

Next is the *Auditor* of the Receipts, Sir *Robert Howard*, whose Office is to file the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all Money received, and to draw all Orders to be Signed by the Lord High Treasurer, for issuing forth all Moneys by vertue of Privy Seals, which are Recorded and Lodged in his Office. He also makes Debentures to the several Persons, who have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patents, from the King, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for payment to the Tellers. He receives every week, the state of the Account of each Teller, and also weekly, certifies the whole to the

the Lord High Treasurer, who immediately presents the Estimate or Ballance to the King. He takes the Tellers Account in gross, at *Easter* and *Michaelmes*. By him are kept the several Registers, appointed for paying all persons in course, upon several branches of the Kings Revenue. He is *Scriptor Talliorum*, hath five Clerks to manage the whole Estate of Moneys received, disbursed, and remaining.

Next, there are four Tellers, *Lawrence Squib*, *Loving*, Esquires, Sir *George Downing*, and Sir *Will. Doily*, Knights. Their Office is to receive all Moneys due to the King, and thereupon to throw down a Bill through a Pipe into the Tally-Court, where it is received by the Auditors Clerk, who there attends to write the words of the said Bill upon a Tally, and then deliver the same to be entred by the Clerk of the Pells, or his under Clerk, who there attends to enter it in his Book; then the Tally is cloven by the two Deputy-Chamberlains, who have their Seals; and while the Senior Deputy reads one part, the Junior examines the other part with the other two Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells, is *William Wardour*, Esq; whose Office is to enter every Tellers Bill into a Parchment Skin, (in *Latine*, *Pellis*, whence this Office hath its name) all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what cause, or by whomsoever; and is in nature of a Comptroller, hath four Clerks, whereof one is for the *Introitus*, and another for the *Exitus*. Moreover, he is to make weekly, and half-yearly Books, both of the Receipts and Payments, which are delivered to the Lord Treasurer.

In the Tally-Court, sit the Deputies of the two Chamberlains, *Edward Falconbridge*, and *John*

John Low, Esquires, who cleave the Tallies, and examine each piece apart.

A Tally in the *Exchequer*, from the *French Verb, Tallier*, to cut, is a very antient, and most certain way of avoiding all cozenage in the Kings Revenue; the like no where also in Christendom, and is after this manner:

He that pays the King any moneys, receives for his Acquittance a Tally, that is, the one half of a stick cloven, with certain proportionable Notches thereon, expressive of the sum from the said Deputy-Chamberlains, who keep the other cloven part of the stick, called the Foyl, and deliver it to the Tally-Joyners, on the other side of the *Exchequer*, who are also Deputies to the Chamberlains, and they join it with the Foyl, which agreeing, they give it their Test, and send it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe, where their *Quietus est* is ingrossed in Parchment.

Other Officers in the *Exchequer* are the two Ushers, *Robert*, and *Philip Packer*, Esquires, whose Office is to take care to secure the Exchequer by day and by night, and all the Avenues leading to the same, and to furnish all necessaries, as Books, Paper, *&c.*

There is also a Tally-cutter, and four Messengers.

By long continuance, and the wisest contrivances that the ablest Men of many Ages could invent, the *Exchequer* of the King of *England*, is become the best ordered publick Revenue in the World.

Though the number of Officers in the *Exchequer*, is far greater than in any other of the Kings Courts, yet not near so great as the Financers, and other Officers belonging to the Revenues of the *French* King, who are so many that

that their Fees eat up a very considerable part of the whole Revenue: whereas, for rewarding all the Officers in the *English Exchequer*, whereof most are ever persons of Estates, Parts, and great Integrity, it costs the King a very inconsiderable sum of Money, as will easily appear to any one who shall consider, that in case of a Gift from the King of Moneys, or Pension out of His *Exchequer*, he that receives it, pays but 5 *l. per Cent.* amongst the Tellers, Auditors, Clerk of the Pells, and their Clerks, and to all other Officers whatsoever; and, which is remarkable, there goes not amongst the said Officers and Clerks, so much as 5 *s. per Cent.* out of publick Payments, as for the Navy, Ordnance, Wardrobe, Mint, to the Cofferer, Treasurer of the Chamber, *&c.*

In case of Moneys paid in by any of the Kings Tenants, Receivers, it costs them sometimes but 6 *d.* and at most but 3 *s.* for every payment, under a thousand pounds; and that goes only to the Clerks for their pains in writing and attending.

The bringing in of all Moneys to the King, costs His Majesty, amongst Receivers, Collectors, and all others in the Country, not above 2 *s.* in the pound; and at His *Exchequer*, it costs him in a manner nothing at all; for the Tellers, who are bound to the King in 20000 *l.* security, for the true discharge of their great Trusts, have under 33 *l. per annum* for their Salary from the King, and the two Clerks of each Teller, who constantly attend their Offices, have nothing at all from the King.

The

The Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

THere is another Court at *Westminster*, called the Court of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, which takes cognizance of all Causes, that any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, which hath been long since annexed to the Crown.

The Chief Judge of this Court, is the Chancellor of the *Dutchy*, who is assisted by the Attorney of the *Dutchy*. There are divers other Officers of this Court, a List of whose Names here follow.

Sir *Robert Carr*, Chancellor, and one of His Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council, Sir *John Heath*, Attorney-General, Sir *John Curzon*, Receiver-General, Sir *Charles Wheeler*, Baronet; and *John Fanshaw*, Esq; Auditors, Sir *Gilbert Gerard*, Clerk of the *Dutchy*, *Thomas Desborough*, Messenger. This Court is kept at *Westminster*, by the *Lower Exchequer*, and the Office of Sir *Gilbert Gerard* at *Grays-Inn*.

Of the High Court of Chancery.

NExt to the *Kings Bench* in *Westminster-Hall*, is wisely placed this High Court, to mitigate the rigour of that; it is *Curia Cancellariæ*, as some judge, because, as some think, the Judge of this Court sate anciently *Intra Cancellos*, or *Lattices*, as the East end of our Churches being separated *per Cancellos*, from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Priest, were thence called *Chancels*.

This Court is the *Officina Justitiæ*, the Womb of all our Fundamental Laws, the Fonntain of all our Proceedings in Law, the original of all other Courts. It is as antient as the civility of the Nation, though perhaps by another name.

This Court proceeds, either ordinarily, according to the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of the Nation, and in *Latine*, granting out Writs Mandatory, and Remedial, Writs of Grace; or else according to Equity and Conscience, and by *English* Bill: so that the *Chancery* hath two Courts in one: the equitable part is by Bills, Answers, and Decrees, to examine Frauds, Combinations, Trusts, Secret Uses, *&c.* to moderate the rigour of the Laws, and rescue Men out of the hands of their Oppressors. To relieve a Man, especially in three things, viz. against Cheats, unfortunate Accidents, and breaches of Trust.

Out of this Court issue out Writs or Summons for Parliaments, Edicts, Proclamations, Charters, Protections, Safe-Conducts, Writs of *Moderata Misericordia*, when any person hath been amerced too high, and for a reasonable

par-

part of goods for Widows and Orphans, Patents for Sheriffs, Writs of *Certiorari* to remove Records, and false Judgments in inferior Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias*: here are Sealed and Inrolled Letters Patents, Treaties and Leagues with Foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party, touching their Lands and Estates, or Purchasers, taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for payment of Moneys, or securing of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Magisterial, Commissions of Appeal, Oyer and Terminer, &c. The Court of *Common-Pleas*, which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original, and Commissions from the *Chancery*, and cannot hold Pleas without it.

For the *Latine* part of this Court, are the 24 Cursitors; and for the *English* part, are the Six Clerks.

The Court of *Equity*, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds only the Person, not his Lands or Goods.

The Judge of this Court, is the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. He is here the sole Judge, whereas in other Courts there are three or four Judges: but he may and doth often, in cases of greater weight and difficulty, in cases of Law, call some of the other Judges to his assistance; and therefore it is said, this Office may be discharged by one that is no professed Lawyer, as it was almost always antiently; and so of later times by Sir *Christopher Hatton*, and after by Doctor *Williams*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, to their great praise and commendation.

It

It is the highest Dignity in *England*, that a Layman is capable of, it is *Summum ambientis animi quasi Solstitium*, and the Chancellor is, *Magistratuum omnium Antistes.*

Anciently the Lord Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-Chancellor, commonly called, *Keeper of the Great Seal*; but of latter times, they differ only in Name.

In *France*, he that is made Chancellor, is *Durante vita*, his Place cannot be taken away, although the Seals may. It is said there, that he is so to attend to the sole Interest of the King and People, that he must not be sensible of any Relations, or other consideration; and therefore he may not put himself in mourning, neither for his own Father, nor for the King himself.

Chancellors have been in *England*, as the Learned Sir *William Dugdale* finds, as soon as Christianity was embraced by the *Saxons.*

The Chancellor is said to be Keeper of the Kings Conscience, to judge *secundum æquum & bonum*, according to Equity and Conscience: He is to moderate the τὸ ακριβοδίκαιον, the exact Rigor and Letter of the Law, whereunto other Judges are strictly tied: for the Prince of this Realm, (in imitation of the KING of Kings, governing the World by *Justice* and *Mercy*) have erected two Supream Tribunals together at the upper end of *Westminster-Hall*, one of *Justice*, wherein nothing but the strict Letter of the Law is observed; and the other of *Mercy*, wherein the Rigor of the Law is tempered with the sweetness of Equity, which is nothing else but *Mercy*, qualifying the sharpness of *Justice.*

This Court being a Court of Conscience, the less it is perplexed with the quirks of Lawyers

the more it is guided by Conſcience and Equity; and therefore the Kings of *England* would have this Court ſuperiour to the other Tribunals, that ſo, if any thing was done amiſs, by thoſe following the Rigor of the Law, here, by good Conſcience and Equity, it might be amended: wherein they followed the Noble Pattern of the Great *Conſtantine*, *Qui omnes ſuas leges imperfectas eſſe voluit, ut inde ſubditi ſui appellarent ad Epiſcopos*; and therefore in all former times, the Judges of this Court were choſen out of the Clergy, able Divines, who by their skill in the Law of God, and of Nations, were beſt able to judge, according to Moderation and Equity, and moſt willing to execute accordingly; alſo fitteſt to diſpoſe of the Kings Spiritual Benefices.

Beſides, when this High Office was given to Biſhops and Clergy-men, and thereby Wealth, and a publick Spirit, uſually conjoined, what great publick Acts of Piety and Charity, were done by them for this Nation? To mention only in *Oxford*, what Noble and Rich Foundations are *Chriſts-Church*, *Magdalens*, *New-College*, and *Merton Colledge*? All Founded by Biſhops that were Chancellors; and on the contrary, ſince the places of Chancellor, Treaſurer, Privy-Seal, *&c.* have been uſually in the hands of Laymen, what one great Work hath been done for the Publick, but only Wealth heaped up for their own private Families?

The manner of Proceeding in this Court, is much like that in the Courts of the Civil-Law, the Actions by Bill or Plaint, the Witneſſes examined in private, the Decrees in *Engliſh* or *Latine*, not in *French*. No Jury of Twelve Men, but all Sentences given by the Judge of the Court.

The Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper hath twelve Assistants, antiently called *Clerici*, or *Magistri Cancellariæ*, because they were usually in Holy Orders, and all Doctors of Laws, for Master and Doctor was antiently the same, as at this day, a Doctor in the Arts, is called *Magister in Artibus*.

The first of these is called *Master of the Rolls*, a place of great Dignity, and is in the gift of the King, either for life, or during His Majesties pleasure: and this Officer hath *Jure Officii*, the gift of those considerable Officers of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*, hath the keeping of the Rolls, hath the House of the *Converted Jews*, now called the *Rolls*, and in the absence of the Chancellor, hears Causes, and makes Orders, by virtue of a Commission, with two Masters, and that *Jure Officii*.

One reason, why the Masters of *Chancery* were ever *Civilians*, may be, because for all Causes, almost imaginable, some Law, or Case conformable thereunto, may be fetched by a good *Civilian* out of that Law of Laws, called the *Civil Law*. Another may be, because the *Chancery* more antient than any other Court of *England*, (for all Original Writs and Commissions, whereupon the other Courts do ground all their proceedings, do ground from thence) hath probably been taken from the *Civil Law*, divers points of proceedings not used in Common Law-Courts, as the Defendents answering to the Bill, and sometimes to the Interrogatories upon Oath, though to the accusing of a Man self, in divers Matters damageable, and penal also by the whole manner of publication, the deposition of Witnesses upon Interrogatories and *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, by the term and use of final Decree, and many other points dif-

ferin

fering from the Common-Law, and wholly agreeing with the Civil Law.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut, but only in Term time; so that if a Man be wrongfully imprisoned, in the Vacation time out of Term, the Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him justice according to Law: so likewise may this Court grant Prohibitions, in time of Vacation, as well as in Term time.

A List of the several Officers belonging to the High Court of Chancery.

HEneage Lord *Finch*, Baron of *Daventry*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*.

Then the twelve Masters of *Chancery*, as followeth.

Sir *Harbottle Grimstone* Baronet, Master of the *Rolls*.
Sir *Thomas Escourt* Kt.
Sir *John Coel* Kt.
Sir *Timothy Baldwin* Kt. Doctor of Laws.
Sir *Andrew Hacket* Kt.
Sir *William Beversham*.
Sir *Edward Low*, Doctor of Laws.
Sir *Samuel Clarke* Kt.
Sir *Lacon William Childe* Kt.
Sir *Miles Cook* Kt.
Sir *John Franklin* Kt.
Sir *John Hoskyns* Kt.

The House founded at first, for the Converted Jews, was, after their expulsion out of *England*, annext for ever to the Office of Master of the *Rolls*, where he hath the custody of all Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, Recognisances, which being made up in Rolls of Parchments, gave occasion for that Name.

At present there are kept all the Rolls since the beginning of *Henry* the Seventh, the rest are kept in the Tower of *London*.

In his gift are, beſides the Six Clerks Office, the Offices of the Examiners, and three of the Clerks of the Petti-bag.

Next, Clerk of the Crown, *Henry Barker* Eſquire, before-mentioned: This Office is of high importance; he is either by himſelf or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord Chancellor for ſpecial matters of State, and hath a place in the Higher Houſe of Parliament: He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament ſitting in the Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the death or removal of any Member; and alſo Commiſſions of Oyer and Terminer, Gaol Delivery, Commiſſions of Peace, and many other Commiſſions diſtributing Juſtice to His Majeſties Subjects: which Office is executed by Mr. *Milton* as a Deputy.

Protonotary of this Court is *Robert Peſcod* Eſquire; this Office is chiefly to expedite Commiſſions for Embaſſies.

It is executed by a Deputy.

Clerk of the *Hamper* or *Hanaper*, ſometime ſtiled Warden of the *Hanaper*: whoſe Office is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commiſſions, and Writs, and to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-time, and at all times of Sealing, with Leather Bags now, (but antiently probably with Hampers) wherein are put all Sealed Charters, Patents, *&c.* and then thoſe Bags delivered to the Comptroller of the *Hamper*. This Office is now enjoyed by *Henry Seymour* Eſquire, and executed by a Deputy, Mr. *Edward Seymour*.

Warden of the *Fleet*, or Keeper of the *Fleet-Prison*, is an Office very considerable, and is to take care of the Prisoners there, who are commonly such as are sent thither from this Court, for contempt to the King or his Laws, or such as will not pay their Debts, *&c.* The present Warden is Col. *Brumhall*: It is executed by a Deputy.

Sergeant at Arms is Sir *George Chernocke* Kt. whose Office is to bear a Gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellor or Keeper for the time being.

Six Clerks are Officers of great account, next in degree to the Twelve Masters in *Chancery*, whose Office is to inroll Commissions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, *&c.* that are passed the Great Seal. They were antiently *Clerici*, and afterwards forfeited their Places if they did Marry, till by Act of Parliament, in the time of *Henry* the Eighth, they were allowed to take Wives.

They are also Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendents, in Causes depending in this Court.

The present Six Clerks, Sir *John Marsham* Kt. and Bar. *Matt. Pindar* Esq; *Matt. Bluck* Esq; *John Wilkinson* Esq; Sir *Edw. Abney* Kt. and *Wil. Parkins* Esq; who keep their several Offices at a place called the Six Clerks Office in *Chancery-Lane*, and constantly keep Commons together in the Term-time.

Examiners in *Chancery* there are two, Sir *Robert Peyton*, and Sir *Tho. Escourt* Jun. Kt. Their Office is to examine the Witnesses on their Oaths in any Suit on both sides.

This Office also is executed at the Rolls.

Clerks

Clerks of the Petti-bag in *Chancery* are three, *Edmund Warcup* Esq; *John Hobson* Esq; and *George Low* Esq they are under the Master of the *Rolls*. Their Office is to make all Patents for Customers, Comptrollers, all *Conge d' Essires*, first Summons of Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses to Parliament, &c.

The *Subpœna* Office is to issue out Writs to summon persons to appear in Chancery.

This Office is in the hands of *Frances*, Lady *Vane*, Sir *Walter Vane*, and *Charles Vane*, and executed by their Deputy Mr. *Isaac Harper*.

Clerk of the Patents, or of Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*, is Sir *Richard Pigot*, and executed by a Deputy, erected 16 *Jac.*

The Register of the Court of Chancery the Earl of St. *Albans*, under whom are Deputy-Registers, viz. *Will. Goldesborough* Esq; *Henry Devenish* Gent, and *Tho. Campion* Gent.

Registers for the Rolls, *George Edwards*, and *Carew Guidot*; *Francis Cliffe* Clerk of the Reports, and Keeper of the old Book.

The Office for filing all Affidavits in the said Court of Chancery, is an Office granted by Letters Patents, the Lady *Wingfield*, Relict of Sir *Edward Wingfield* lately deceased, having the present interest therein.

Cursiters Office in the *Chancery*, is to make out Original Writs, they were antiently called *Clerici de cursu*, of these there are Twenty four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to them, into which they make

out such Original Writs as are required. These Clerks are a Corporation of themselves, and are all Persons of Quality, whose Names follow.

The Names of the Cursiters *are these that follow.*

HEnry *Edmonds*, Principal.
William Barker, *William Adderley*, Assistants.

George Norbury, *Abr. Nelson*, *Rich. Price*, *Michael Terry*, *John Symonds*, *John Norbury*, *Richard Cross*, *Edmund Eyre*, *Abr. Skinner*, *Jo. Shelbury*, *Will. Plumpton*, *Elias Gladman*, *Richard Plumpton*, *William Loe*; who execute these Offices by themselves, or by their Deputies. This Office is kept near *Lincolns-Inn*.

Secretary of the Presentation of Spiritual Benefices, *Henry Frederick Thynne* Esq;

Commissioners, Sir *Edm. Turner*, *Peregrine Bertie* Esq; *Edward Courthopp* Esq;

Alienation Office, *N. Crew*, LL. D.

Receiver Gen. *Jo. Nichols*.

Porter, *John Brookes*.

All the forementioned Courts of Judicature at *Westminster*, are opened four times a year, called the four *Terms*, *viz. Easter-Term*, which beginneth always the seventeenth day after *Easter*, and lasteth 27 days. *Trinity Term* begins the Fifth day after *Trinity Sunday*, and lasteth 20 days. *Michaelmas Term* began heretofore

tofore a little after that Feast, but now, by a late Statute, begins the 23 of *October*, and lasteth 37 days. Lastly, *Hilary Term* begins now 10 days after St. *Hilary* Bishop, or the 23 of *January*, and lasteth 21 days; so in all 105 days, from whence must be deducted about 20 *Sundays* and Holidays, which are as *Dies Nefasti*, wherein the Courts sit not: so that in one fourth part of the year, and that in one City, all considerable Causes of the greatest part of *England* are fully decided and determined; whereas in Foreign parts, the Courts of Justice are open all the year, except high Holidays, and Harvest, and that in all great Cities. This may seem therefore strange to all Foreigners, till they know that the English have always been given more to peaceableness and industry than other people, and that rather than go so far as *London*, and be at so great charges with Attorneys and Lawyers, they will either refer their differences to the Arbitration of their Parish-Priests, who do, or ought to think it a principal part of their Duty to reconcile Differences within their Parishes, or to the Arbitration of honest Neighbours; or else are content to submit their Differences to tryal before the Judges of *Assizes*, called also *Justices in Eyre*, or the Itinerant Judges, who twice a year, *viz.* after the end of *Hilary Term*, and after the end of *Trinity Term*, two by two of these principal Judges ride several Circuits, and at the principal Town of every County, sit to hear and determine all Causes of lesser moment, both Civil and Criminal; a most excellent wise Constitution, begun by King *Henry* the Second, *Anno* 1176. who at first divided *England* into six Circuits, (not the same that are now) and to each Circuit allotted three Judges. *Wales*

also is divided into two Circuits, *North* and *South Wales*, for which are designed in like manner two Sergeants at Law for each Circuit. These Judges give Judgment of the *Pleas* of the Crown, and all Common Pleas within those Counties, dispatching, ordinarily in two or three days, all Controversies in a County that are grown to issue in the forementioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiffs and Defendents, and that by their Peers, a Jury of Twelve Men, *ex viceneto*, out of the Neighbourhood, whereabout the business lies. So that twice a year in *England* and *Wales* Justice may be said to be rightly and speedily administred even at our own doors.

Besides the forementioned Courts at *Westminster*, *Henry* the Eighth erected, for the more ease of the Subject, a Court in the North of *England*, another for the Country of *Wales*, and Counties adjoining, and intended another for *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*; and these in manner of those Courts, called in *France*, *Parlements*, where all cases might be decided, both according to the Laws of *England*, and according to Equity in *Chancery*: Of these Courts, that for *Cornwal* was never fully erected, those people desiring rather to come to *London* for Justice: that of the North was, by the late Long Parliament, taken away, and so was that of *Wales*; but this last since the Restauration of the King again erected. Of this Court or Council of the Marshes of *Wales* is a Lord President, at present the Right Honourable *Henry Somerset*, Marquis and Earl of *Worcester*; divers Counsellors, Secretary, Attorney, Solicitor, Surveyor, who have Salaries from His Majesty.

Having

HAving given a brief account of the Civil Government of all *England* in General, next ſhall be deſcribed the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Burroughs, and Villages.

For the Civil Government of all Counties, the King makes choice of ſome of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry and Lawyers, Men of worth and parts, who have their uſual reſidence in the County, ſo many as His Majeſty pleaſeth, to keep the Peace of the County; and theſe, by Commiſſion under the Great Seal, are called Juſtices of the Peace, at firſt ſtiled Wardens of the Peace, and ſuch of them in whom the King doth more particularly confide or reſpect, are called Juſtices of the *Quorum*, from thoſe words in the Commiſſion, *Quorum A. B. unum eſſe volumus*, that is, ſome buſineſs of more importance, may not be tranſacted without the preſence or concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal Juſtices of Peace and *Quorum*, is, by the Lord Chancellor, made *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, ſo called, becauſe he hath the cuſtody of the Rolls, or Records of the Seſſions, and is to bring them to each Quarter-Seſſions.

The Original of Juſtices of the Peace is from the firſt year of *Edward* the Third.

Their Office is to call before them, examine and commit to Priſon all Thieves, Murderers, Wandering Rogues, thoſe that hold Conſpiracies, Conventicles, Riots, and almoſt all other Delinquencies that may occaſion the breach of Peace and Quiet to the Kings Subjects; to commit

mit all such to prison, as either cannot, or by Law are not, to be bailed, (that is, cannot be set at liberty by Sureties, taken for their appearance at a place and time certain) and to see them brought forth in due time to Tryal.

Every Quarter or Three Months, the Justices meet at the Chief or Shire-Town, where the Grand Inquest or Jury of the County is summoned to appear, who upon Oath, are to enquire of all Traitors, Hereticks, Thieves, Murderers, Money-Coiners, Riots, *&c.* Those that appear to be guilty, are by the said Justices committed to prison, to be tryed at the next Assizes, when the Judges at *Westminster* come their Circuits aforementioned.

For the execution of Laws in every County except *Westmorland* and *Durham*, the King every *Michaelmas Term* nominates for each County a Sheriff, that is, a *Reeve* of the Shire, *Præpositus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governor or Guardian of the County, for the words of the Patent are, *Commisimus tibi Custodiam Comitatus nostri de* N.

The Sheriffs Office is to execute the Kings Mandates, and all Writs directed to him out of the Kings Courts, to empannel Juries, to bring Causes and Criminals to Tryal, to see the Sentences both in Civil and Criminal Affairs executed; to wait on, and guard the Itinerant Judges twice a year, so long as they continue within the County, which at the Assizes is performed with great Pomp, Splendor, Feasting, *&c.* In order to the better execution of his Office, the Sheriff hath attendant his under Sheriff, divers Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bayliffs of Hundreds, Constables, Gaolers, Sergeants or Beadles, besides a gallant Train of Servants in rich Liveries, all on Horseback at the reception of the Judges.

He

He was antiently choſen as Knights of the Shire, but to avoid tumults it is now thus:

Every year about the beginning of *November*, the Judges Itinerant nominate ſix fit Men of each County, that is Knights, or Eſquires of good Eſtates; out of theſe the Lords Chancellor, Treaſurer, Privy Counſellors, and 12 Judges aſſemble in the *Exchequer Chamber* and ſworn, make choice of three, of which the King himſelf after chooſeth one to be Sheriff for that year only, though heretofore it was for many years, and ſometimes Hereditary; as at this day to the *Cliffords*, who, by deſcent from *Robert de Vipont*, are Sheriffs hereditary of the County of *Weſtmorland*, by Charter from King *John*.

Furthermore, the Sheriffs Office is to collect all publick Profits, Cuſtoms, Taxes of the County, all Fines, Diſtreſſes and Amerciaments, and to bring them into the Kings Exchequer or Treaſury at *London*, or elſewhere, as the King ſhall appoint.

The Sheriff of each County hath a double Function, firſt Miniſterial, to execute all Proceſſes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and to make returns of the ſame. Secondly, Judicial, whereby he hath Authority to hold two ſeveral Courts of diſtinct nature, the one called the Sheriffs *Turn*, which he holdeth in ſeveral places of the County, enquiring of all *Criminal* Offences againſt the *Common-Law*, not prohibited by any Statute: The other called the *County-Court*, wherein he hears and determines *Civil Cauſes* of the County under 40 *s.* which antiently was a conſiderable ſum; ſo that by the great fall of the Moneys now, the Sheriffs Authority in that part is much diminiſhed.

He

He is said to be the Life of Justice, of the Law, and of the County, for no Suit begins, and no Process is served but by him, then no execution of the Law but by him. Lastly, he is the chief Conservator of the Peace in the whole County. Every County being subdivided into Hundreds, (so called at first, either for containing an hundred Houses, or an hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, so called, from touching a Weapon, when they swore *Allegiance*, (as the manner at this day is in *Sweden*, at their Solemn Weddings, for the chief Witnesses to lay all their hands upon a *Lance* or *Pike*) every such Wapentake or Hundred hath commonly a Bailiff, a very antient Officer, but now of small Authority: also Officers called *High Constables*, first ordained by the Statute of *Winchester*, 13 *Edw.* 1. for conservation of Peace and view of Armour, they disperse Warrants and Orders of the Justices of Peace to each petty Constable.

There are also in every County two Officers, called *Coroners*, whose Office is to enquire by a Jury of Neighbours how and by whom any person came by a violent death, and to enter the same upon Record, which is matter Criminal, and a Plea of the Crown, and thence they are called *Crowners* or *Coroners*.

These are chosen by the Freeholders of the County, by virtue of a Writ out of the *Chancery*. They were anciently Men of Estates, Birth and Honour: and therefore in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, a Merchant being chosen a Coroner, was removed, *quia communis Mercator fuit*, whereas he ought to have been a Gentleman, which no Tradesmen is reckoned to be by our Laws.

Every

Every County alſo hath an Officer called Clerk of the *Mercat*, whoſe Office is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Meaſures exactly, according with the Kings Standard kept in the *Exchequer*, and to ſee that none others be uſed in the ſame County, to Seal all Weights and Meaſures made exactly by the Standard in his Cuſtody, and to burn ſuch as are otherwiſe. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold Plea therein.

Of

Of the Civil Government of Cities.

EVery City of *England* by their Charters or Priviledges granted by ſeveral Kings, is a little Commonwealth apart, governed not as the Cities of *France*, by a Nobleman or Gentleman placed there by the King; but wholly by themſelves, they chooſe among themſelves their own Governour; in Cities a Mayor is choſen, commonly out of twelve Aldermen. In ſome other Corporations, a Bayliff is choſen out of a certain number of Burgeſſes.

They are not taxed, but by their own Officers of their own Corporation, every Trade having ſome of their own always of the Council, to ſee that nothing be enacted contrary to their profit.

Every City by Charter from the King hath *haute moyenne, & baſſe Juſtice*, a Juriſdiction among themſelves, to judge in all matters *Criminal* and *Civil*, only with this reſtraint, that all *Civil* cauſes may be removed from their Courts to the Higher Courts at *Weſtminſter*.

The Mayor of the City is the Kings Lieutenant, and with the Aldermen and Common-Council, (as it were King, Lords and Commons in Parliament) can make Laws called *By-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

He is for his time (which is but for one year) as it were a Judge to determine matters, and to mitigate the Rigour of the Law.

The next in Government of Cities are two principal Officers, called, though improperly, *Sheriffs*, who are Judges in Civil Cauſes within this City, and to ſee all execution done, whether penal or capital, and ſhould rather be called

Stur-

Stut-reeves, or *Port-reeves*, (i. e.) *Urbis vel Portus Præfecti.*

In Cities the people are generally made more industrious by Manufactures, and less idleness suffered than in other places, so that in some Cities, Children of six or seven years old are made to gain their own expences. In the City of *Norwich*, it hath of late years been computed and found, that yearly, Children from six to ten years of age, have gained Twelve thousand pounds more than what they spend, and that chiefly by knitting of fine *Jersey* Stockings.

The Government of *Boroughs*, and other Towns Corporate, is much after the same manner. In some there is a Mayor, in others one or two Bayliffs, who have equal power with a Mayor and Sheriffs, and during their Offices, they are Justices of the Peace within their Liberties, and have there the same power that other Justices of the Peace have in the County.

For the better Government of Villages, the Lord of the place hath ordinarily power to hold a *Court Baron*, so called, because anticently such Lords were called *Barons*, as they are still in many parts of *France*: or else *Court-Baron*, (i. e.) *Court of Freeholders*, as the Barons of *Germany* are called *Freyherren*; so the Barons of the *Cinque Ports* in *England* are but the Freeholders of the *Cinque Ports*. And this Court may be held every three Weeks.

Also for the Government of Villages there is a *Petty Constable* chosen every year by every one that is Lord of the place: this Officer is to keep the Peace, in case of quarrels, to search any house for Robbers, Murderers, or others that have any ways broken the Peace: to raise

the

the *Hue* and *Cry* after Robbers fled away, to seize upon them, and keep them in the Stocks or other Prison till they can bring them before some Justice of Peace, to whom the Constables are subservient upon all occasions, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their command to the Common Prison.

Every little Village hath almost an *Epitome* of Monarchical Government, of Civil and Ecclesiastical Policy within it self, which if duly maintained, would render the whole Kingdom happy.

First, for the *Civil* Government, there is the Lord of the Soil, who from the Crown, immediately or mediately, holds *Dominium soli*, and is said to have in him the Royalty, as if he were a little King, and hath a kind of Jurisdiction over the Inhabitants of the Village, hath his *Court-Leet* or *Court-Baron*, to which they owe *suit* and *service*, and where may be tryed smaller matters happening within the Mannor, Escheats upon Felonies, or other accidents, Custody of Infants and Lunaticks, power of passing Estates, and admitting of Tenants, Reliefs, Hariots, Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, &c. under the Lord is the Constable or Headborough, to keep the Peace, to secure Offenders, to bring them before the Justice, &c.

Then for the Ecclesiastical Government of Villages, there is (as before hath been mentioned) the Parson or Vicar, who hath *Curam Animarum*, the care of Souls, (as the Lord of the Mannor hath, in some measure *Curam Corporum*) for which he hath the Tythes, Glebe, and Church-Offerings, hath under him the Church-wardens and Sides-Men to take care of the Church, and Church-Assemblies; the Overseers of the Poor, to take care of the Poor,

Sick

Sick, Aged, Orphans, and other Objects of Charity; and lastly, the Clerk to wait upon him at Divine Service.

Thus admirable and excellent is the Constitution of the present English Government, above, or beyond any other Government in Christendom.

O Fortunatos nimium bona si sua norint
Angligenas ——

If English Men did know their Bliss,
Too great would be their Happiness.

Of

Of the Military Government of England.

IT was a ſmart *Motto* that the Great *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, Grandfather to our Gracious King now Reigning, cauſed to be engraven on his great Guns, *Ratio Ultima Regum:* intimating thereby, that when Subjects refuſe to ſubmit to the Laws of the Land, or Neighbours to the Law of Nations; then Kings have recourſe to Force and Arms, to bring them to Reaſon.

So long as Subjects are prone to Sedition, and Neighbour Princes and States to Ambition, there will be a neceſſity of a Military Power in every State, both by Land, and likewiſe by Sea, where the Country is any where bordering on the Sea.

Of the Military Power of *England*, both by Land and Sea, the King of *England* hath the ſole Supreme Power, Government, Command and Diſpoſition. And neither one, nor both Houſes of Parliament, have any right to levy any Forces, or make any War, Offenſive or Defenſive, as they have at large declared in Parliament, *Anno* 14 *Car.* 2.

By Land, the next under the King, was the late Duke of *Albemarle*, who, by His Majeſties Commiſſion, dated the 14 of *April*, 1660. at *Breda*, was made Generaliſſimo of all His Majeſties Forces, in all His three Kingdoms, Horſe and Foot, Land Souldiers in pay, as well within Gariſon as without.

Since

Since the Death of the afore-mentioned Duke, the Horſe and Foot which are in conſtant pay, are thus ordered: there are four excellent Regiments of Foot. The firſt is called the Kings Regiment, conſiſting of twenty four Companies, and near 1700 Men, Commanded by Col. *John Ruſſel*, whoſe Lieutenant Colonel is *Edw. Grey*, Brother to the Lord *Grey*, and whoſe Major is, *William Rolleſton*.

The next is the Duke of *York*'s Regiment, Seven hundred and twenty Men, Commanded by Sir *Charles Littleton*, whoſe Lieutenant Colonel is Sir *John Griffith*, and his Major *Nathaniel Dorrel*.

Of the third Regiment, 600 Men, Sir *Walter Vane* is Colonel, *Thomas Howard* of *Suffolk* Lieutenant Colonel, and Sir *Thomas Oagle* Major.

Of the fourth Regiment, 960. the Colonel is the Earl of *Craven*, his Lieutenant Colonel is Sir *James Smith*, his Major, *Winter*.

There is alſo a gallant Regiment of Horſe, conſiſting of eight Troops, about 500 Horſe, beſides Officers, commanded by the Earl of *Oxford*, and his Major is *Francis Wyndham*.

His Majeſty hath beſides three compleat Troops for His Life-Guard, whereof, one is called the Kings Troop, conſiſting of two hundred Horſe, and commanded by the Duke of *Monmouth*: Another the Queens Troop, One hundred and fifty Horſe, and Commanded by Sir *Philip Howard*; And the third, the Duke of *York*'s Troop, One hundred and fifty Horſe, and Commanded by the Earl of *Feverſham*, whereof ſee more in the Firſt Part of the *Preſent State of* England.

The

The Pay of a Colonel of Foot is 12 *s. per diem*, and of a Colonel of Horse 20 *s. per diem*. the other Officers have proportionable Pay. Each Foot-Souldier in *London* hath 10 *d.* a day, and each Horseman 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a day. Only those of the Life-Guard have each 4 *s.* a day.

The rest of His Majesties Forces, that are in constant pay, are disposed of into several Garrisons, a List whereof follows Alphabetically, with the Names of their several Governors.

Barwick

Barwick, Duke of *Newcaſtle*.
Calſhot Caſtle, *H. Paulet* Eſq;
Carliſle, Sir *Philip Muſgrave*.
Chepſtow, Captain *Spalding*.
Cheſter, Sir *Feoffry Shakerley*.
Dartmouth Caſtle, *E. Vowel* Eſq;
Dover, Col. *Strode*.
Deal, Capt. *Digby*.
Guernſey, Lord *Hatton*.
Graveſend, Sir *Francis Leak*.
Harwich, Sir *Charles Littleton*.
Hull, Duke of *Monmouth*.
Hurſt Caſtle, Capt. *Strange*.
Jerſey, Sir *Thomas Morgan*.
Languard Fort, Sir *Charles Littleton*.
St. Maws, Sir *Viel Vivian*.
Pendennis, *Richard* Lord *Arundel*.
Plymouth, Earl of *Bath*.
Portſmouth, Duke of *York*, Col. *Legg*. Lieutenant-Governour.
Portland Caſtle, *Humphrey Weld* Eſq;
Sandgate Caſtle, Sir *Thomas Allen*.
Sandown Caſtle, Capt. *Freeman*.
Scarborough, Sir *Tho. Slingsby*.
Scilly Iſle, Sir *William Godolphin*.
Sheerneſs, Sir *Bourcher Wray*.
Tinmouth, Col. *Edward Villars*.
Tower, Sir *John Robinſon*.
Upner Caſtle, Capt. *Forteſcue*.
Walmer Caſtle, Sir *Tho. Engeba*.
Windſor Caſtle, Prince *Rupert*.
Ile of *Wight*, Sir *Robert Holmes*.
York, the Lord *Freſchiville*.

In

In some of these Garrisons, His Majesty is at the charge of above 500 Men constantly; each Garrison Souldier hath Eight pence a day.

Of all the Land Forces in pay, the Commissaries-General of Musters, are *Henry Howard* of *Suffolk*, and Sir *Cecil Howard*.

The Pay-master of all the Forces, is Sir *Stephen Fox*.

The Judge-Advocate, Doctor *Sam. Barrow*.

For regulating and ordering His Majesties Land Forces, that are in constant pay, there are no Orders, yet setled by Act of Parliament, as there are for his Sea-Forces, but may be in a short time.

Besides, the aforementioned Forces, there is a standing *Militia* by Land, of all *England*, setled in the King, to be Governed, Ordered, and Enlarged from time to time, as His Majesty shall see occasion.

For the management of these standing Land-Forces, the King himself makes choice of divers of the Principal Peers of this Kingdom, and by Commission, creates them Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties of *England*, with power to Arm, Array, and Form into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, to Conduct (upon occasion of Rebellion, or Invasions) and employ the Men so armed, within the Counties and Places, for which the said Lords are Commissionated, or into any other County, as the King shall give Order. To give Commission to Colonels, or other Commissionated Officers, to present to the King, the Names of the Deputy-Lieutenant, who have, in the absence of the Lord-Lieutenant, the same power (and these are to be of the prime Gentry of the County) to charge any person in the County with Horse, Horsemen, and Arms, or

Foot

Foot-Souldiers and Arms, within the ſaid County, proportionably to their Eſtates; with limitation, that no perſon be charged with a Horſe, unleſs he hath 500 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 6000 *l.* perſonal Eſtate. No perſon can be charged with a Foot-Souldier, unleſs he hath 50 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 600 *l.* perſonal Eſtate. Thoſe that have meaner Eſtates, are to join two or three together, to find a Horſe and Horſeman, or a Foot-Souldier.

The fore-mentioned Horſe and Foot are to Muſter once or twice a year, and each Horſeman, during the time of the Muſter, to be allowed him, for whom he ſerves, 2 *s.* a day, and each Foot-Souldier 12 *d.* a day.

For furniſhing Ammunition, and other Neceſſaries, the Lord-Lieutenant, or Deputy-Lieutenants, may levy every year one fourth part (if they judge it expedient) of each Mans proportion in the Tax of 70000 *l.* a month upon the whole Kingdom: and in the caſe of marching againſt an Enemy, they have power to cauſe every man ſo charged, to allow each Souldier one months pay, which the King is after to repay, before they may be charged with another months pay.

Theſe Forces are always in readineſs, with all things neceſſary, at the beat of Drum, or ſound of Trumpet, to appear, muſter, and be compleat with Men, Horſe and Arms, and are at certain times Trained and Diſciplined, that they become able, skilful, and uſeful Souldiers.

Theſe are to be commanded, only within the Kingdom, for the ſecurity of the King and Kingdom.

Subſervient in the ſtanding *Militia*, to the Lord-Lieutenant, and Deputy-Lieutenant, are the Juſtices of Peace of every County, who,

upon all occasions, according to the Orders of their Superiors, are to send their Warrants to the High Constable of the Hundred, or Petty-Constable of the Parish, &c.

These are commonly called the Trainbands of every County, whereof the number is so great, that in only five of the bigger Counties of *England*, there are to be found well provided, Forty thousand able lusty Men, ready to assist the King upon all occasions; so that in all times of Peace, the King hath six or sevenscore thousand Men inrolled, and wholly and solely at his disposing, for the defence of his Kingdom of *England*.

For the better securing of the Kingdom from Foreign Invasion, besides the Ships of War, (whereof more anon) there are, upon certain eminent places of all parts of *England*, Mediterrane, as well as Maritime, high Poles erected, whereon are fastened Pitch-Barrels, to be fired by night, and a smoak made by day, thereby to give notice in few hours to the whole Kingdom, of the approaching Invasion; whereupon the Inhabitants in Arms, make haste to the Sea-coasts. These are called Beacons, from the *Saxon*, *Beacen*, or *Beacnian*, to shew by a sign. In all times of danger, some are set to watch at every Beacon.

Antiently, there were many Castles in all parts of *England*; but inland Castles generally have either been demolisht in latter times, or wittingly suffered to decay, that to Rebels they might be no shelter, to Invaders no stay, nor to the Invaded any refuge in flight: and consequently, that there may not be any *lingring War* again in *England*, which is the greatest misery and calamity that can ever happen to a Nation.

In 1588. upon expectation of the *Spaniſh* Armado, ſtiled *Invincible*, there went forth from the Queen, Commiſſions, to Muſter in all parts of *England*, all Men that were of perfect Sence and Limb, from the age of 16 to 60, except Noblemen, Clergy-men, Univerſity-Students, Lawyers, Officers, and ſuch as had any publick charges, leaving only in every Pariſh, ſo many Husbandmen, as were ſufficient to till the Ground. In all thoſe Muſters, there were then numbred three Millions; but of thoſe, fit for War, about ſix hundred thouſand.

In another Muſter of Queen *Elizabeth*, there were found in all *England*, fit for War, of common Souldiers, about Four hundred thouſand, and of thoſe Armed and Trained, One hundred eighty five thouſand, beſides Horſe, near Forty thouſands; and that the Nobility and Gentry were then able to bring into the Field, of their Servant and Followers, Twenty thouſand Men, Horſe and Foot, choice Men, and excellent Horſes, and in all, fit for War, and ready upon all occaſions, Six hundred forty two thouſand, leaving ſufficient to Till the Ground, and to furniſh Trades, beſides Nobility, Gentry, *&c.*

A List of the present Lords Lieutenants of the several Counties and Places of England, *in Alphabetical Order.*

Bedford, Earl of *Alisbury*.
Berks, Lord *Lovelace*.
Bristol, Marquiss of *Worcester*.
Bucks, Earl of *Bridgewater*.
Cambridge, Earl of *Suffolk*.
Cheshire, Earl of *Derby*.
Cornwall, Earl of *Bath*.
Cumberland, Earl of *Carliste*.
Derby, Earl of *Devonshire*.
Devon, Duke of *Albemarle*.
Dorset, Lord *Paulet*.
Durham, Bishop of *Durham*.
Essex, Earl of *Oxford*.
Glocester, Marquiss of *Worcester*.
Hereford, Marquiss of *Worcester*.
Hertford, Earl of *Essex*.
Huntingdon, Earl of *Manchester*.
Kent, Earl of *Winchelsea*.
Lancaster, Earl of *Derby*.
Leicester, Earl of *Rutland*.
Lincoln, Earl of *Lindsey*.
Middlesex, Earl of *Craven*.
Monmouth, Marquiss of *Worcester*.
Norfolk, Lord Viscount *Yarmouth*.
Northampton, Earl of *Peterborough*.
Northumberland, Duke of *Newcastle*.
Nottingham, Duke of *Newcastle*.
Oxford, Lord *Norreys*.
Purbeck Isle, Sir *Ralph Banks*.

Rutland, Lord Viſcount *Camden*.
Shropſhire, Lord Viſcount *Newport*.
Southwark Borough, Earl of *Craven*.
Somerſet, Duke of *Ormond*.
Southampton, Mr. *Noell*.
Stafford, Lord *Brook*.
Suffolk, Earl of *Suffolk*.
Surrey, Prince *Rupert*.
Suſſex, Earl of *Dorſet*.
Wales, Marquiſs of *Worceſter*.
Warwick, Earl of *Northampton*.
Weſtmerland, Earl of *Carliſle*.
Wilts, Earl of *Pembroke*.
Worceſter, Lord *Windſor*.
York, Eaſt-Riding, Duke of *Monmouth*.
York, Weſt-Riding, Earl of *Danby*.
York, North-Riding, Vicount *Fauconberge*.

The City of *London* is a Lieutenancy of it ſelf, not ſubject to any Lord Lieutenant, but executed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and other Principal Members of the City, Authorized, by a peculiar Commiſſion from His Majeſty.

Of the present Maritime Power, belonging to the Crown of England.

THE Kingdom of *England* being a Peninsula, almost surrounded with the Sea, there will always be a necessity of Maritime Forces; and as next Neighbours grow potent at Sea, the King of *England* will be necessitated to augment His Maritime Forces proportionable, (how great soever the charges thereof may be) or else to quit His antient Right to the Sovereignty of the narrow Seas, and to suffer His Merchants to be abused, and their Traffique every where interrupted.

It is true, that in the 24 of *Elizabeth*, upon a general View and Muster, there were found but 13 Ships of War, and 135 Ships of considerable burden, belonging to all the Subjects of *England*: And in the year 1600. her Majesty had but 36 Ships of War, and 13 or 14 Pinaces, the biggest Ship was then of 1000 Tun, carried 340 Mariners, 130 Souldiers, and but thirty piece of Ordnance: the lesser Ships of War were of 100 Tun, Forty or Fifty Mariners, Seven or Eight Souldiers, and Eight Guns. The Pinaces of Thirty Tun, Eighteen or Twenty Mariners, and Two or Four Guns; so small was the Royal Fleet in those days, when our next Neighbour Nations were weak, and always engaged with Civil and Foreign Wars; but now, that their strength at Sea is of late so prodigiously increased, it will be most expedient for this Kingdom, to be always well provided. And God be thanked, we have a King that

that underſtands better, and takes more delight in Maritime affairs, and Ships of War, than any of his Royal Anceſtors, or any Sovereign Prince now living in the World, and who hath made it his chief buſineſs that way to fortifie this Kingdom.

The Forces of Potentates at Sea, *Sont des Marques de Grandeur d' Eſtat*, ſaith a *French Author*; Whoſoever commands the Sea, commands the Trade of the World; he that commands the Sea, commands the Wealth of the World, and conſequently the World it ſelf.

Again, as he that is Maſter of the Field, is ſaid to be Maſter of every Town, when it ſhall pleaſe him; ſo he that is Maſter of the Sea, may, in ſome ſort, be ſaid to be Maſter of every Country, at leaſt of ſuch as are bordering on the Sea; for he is at liberty to begin, and end a War, where, and upon what terms he pleaſeth, and to extend his Conqueſts, even to the *Antipodes*.

To the Crown of *England*, belongs the Dominion of all the narrow Seas, round about the whole Iſland of *Great Britain*, by antient Right whereof, it hath had poſſeſſion in all times. Firſt, the *Aborigines*, or antient *Britains* were poſſeſt thereof, (as Mr. *Selden* makes appear) and in their Right, the *Romans* held it; then the *Saxons* having gotten poſſeſſion of *England*, kept that Dominion, their King *Edgar*, amongſt his Royal Titles, calling himſelf, *Sovereign of the narrow Seas*.

Afterwards the *Normans* poſſeſſing *England*, claimed, and quietly poſſeſt the ſame Dominion; in teſtimony whereof, the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hans-Towns*, *Hollanders*, *Zealanders*, *&c.* were wont to ask leave to paſs the *Britiſh Seas*, and to take Licences to fiſh therein: and to this day,

do strike sail to all the Ships of War, belonging to the King of *England*, as oft as they pass by any one of them, thereby to express, that they acknowledge the Sovereignty of the *British Seas*, to belong to the King of *England*, according to an Ordinance made at *Hastings* in *Sussex*, by *John* King of *England*, about Four hundred and fifty years ago.

To maintain this Right and Title, to protect Trade, to subdue Pirats, to defend this Kingdom against hostile Invasions, and to reduce Foreign Potentates to Reason, the Kings of *England* have had (especially of latter times) a considerable number of Ships of War, for Strength, for Beauty, and Sailing, (if not for number) surpassing all those of our Neighbour-Nations: For Strength, by reason of the most excellent *English* Timber, they are like so many floating Castles and *Barbicans*; for Beauty, so proportionably and spaciously built, and so curiously and richly adorned, that they are as so many Royal Palaces; amongst other Ships at Sea, they are as so many Lyons amongst other silly Beasts, or as Eagles amongst other Birds.

Histories mention a great Fleet of *Julius Cæsar*, a Fleet of the forementioned King *Edgar*, consisting of Three thousand six hundred Sail; a Fleet of *Lewis*, Son to *Philip* King of *France*, of Six hundred Sail, that arrived at *Sandwich*, to assist the *English* Barons against King *John*; but those doubtless were but as so many Cottages to Castles, in respect of the present Ships of War.

Henry the VIII. in the fifth year of his Reign, built a Ship, then accounted the greatest that ever had been seen in *England*, and named it, *Henry Grace de Dieu*, or the *Great Henry*; it was of 1000 Tun.

It

In the Eighth year of King *James*, was built, by the *Londoners*, a Ship of 1200 Tun, and called the *Trades Increase*, which being loſt in the *Eaſt-Indies*, King *James* cauſed another to be built, of 1400 Tun, which being given to Prince *Henry*, was by him named the *Prince*.

King *Charles* the Martyr, perceiving the great Increaſe of Shipping in our Neighbour-Nations, and that the Sovereignty of theſe Seas was like to be diſputed, amongſt other great Ships of War, built one greater than any Ship of War, either in *England*, or in any Country of *Europe*, and named it the *Royal Sovereign*; which, for a little diverſion, ſhall here be more particularly deſcribed.

The *Royal Soveraign*, being a Ship of the firſt Rate or Rank, built in the year One thouſand ſix hundred thirty and ſeven, is in length by the Keel, One hundred twenty ſeven Foot, in breadth by the Beam, Forty ſeven Foot, in depth, Forty nine Foot, her draught of Water, Twenty one Foot, of Burden, in all, two thouſand ſeventy and two Tuns, and 1492 Tuns, beſides Guns, Tackle, *&c.* This mighty moving Caſtle hath ſix Anchors, whereof the biggeſt weighs 6000 *l.* and the leaſt 4300 *l.* It hath 14 Cables, whereof the greateſt is 21 inches in compaſs, and weighs 9000 *l.* her leaſt Cable being eight inches in compaſs, weighing near 1300 *l.*

To the *Royal Sovereign* belong eighteen Maſts and Yards, whereof the greateſt, called the *Main Maſt*, is one hundred and thirteen Foot long, and thirty eight Inches Diameter; her *Main-Yard*, 105 Foot long, and 23 Inches Diameter; and her *Main Top*, Fifteen Foot Diameter: She hath Ten ſeveral ſorts of Sails, of ſeveral names, (as every Ship of every one of the ſixth Rate hath) whereof her greateſt Sail,

called her *Main-Course*, (together with her Bonnet) contains One thousand six hundred and forty Yards of Canvas, *Ipswich* double, and the least Sail, called *Fore-Top-Gallant Sail*, contains One hundred and thirty yards of Canvas. The charge of one compleat Suit of Sails for the *Sovereign*, is 404 *l.* Sterling Money. The weight of the Sea-store, in point of Ground, Tackle, and other Cordage, is Sixty Tuns, eight hundred and odd pounds.

She carries a long Boat of Fifty Foot, a Pinnace of Thirty six Foot, and a Skiff of Twenty seven Foot long.

The weight of her Rigging, Three and thirty Tun.

She hath three Tire of Guns, all of Brass, whereof there are Forty four in her Upper Tire, Thirty four in her Second Tire, and Twenty two in her Lower Tire; in all, One hundred Guns.

She carries in all, of Officers, Souldiers, and Mariners, Eight hundred and fifty Men.

Finally, her whole Charges for Wages, Victuals, Ammunition, Wear and Tear, for every month at Sea, costs the King 3500 *l.* Sterling, as hath been computed by a very skilful person.

The charges of building a Ship of the First Rate, together with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging, (besides Victualling) doth ordinarily amount to about 62432 *l.* Those of lower Rates proportionably.

Here

Here followeth a List, in Alphabetical Order, of the Ships of War, whereof His Majesties Navy did consist before the late Dutch *War; together with the* Rates, Tuns, Men, *and* Guns, *usually accounted: which may serve as an instance, whereby to judge of the Naval Strength of this Nation.*

First Rate Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
St. Andrew,	1298	750	90
Charles,	1229	750	96
London,	1312	750	90
St. Michael,	1389	550	90
Prince,	1404	800	100
Sovereign,	1492	850	100
One building at *Portsmouth.*			
Second Rate.			
One building at *Portsmouth.*			
St. George,	1937	640	64
Henry,	1220	530	74
Old James,	938	500	68
Royal Katherine,	1021	530	76
Raynbow,	807	410	56
Tryumph,	1229	500	74
Victory,	1168	530	80
Unicorn,	730	420	56
Defiance,			64

Third

Third Rate.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Anne,	742	340	58
Cambridge,	881	400	66
Dreadnought,	738	360	58
Dunkirk,	629	340	58
Edgar,	1055	400	70
Fairfax,	785	340	66
Glocester,	755	340	58
Henrietta,	768	340	58
Lyon,	728	340	58
Mary,	741	360	60
Monk,	697	340	58
Monmouth,	822	400	66
Montague,	780	360	60
Plymouth,	741	340	53
Resolution,	885	400	60
Revenge,	746	360	58
French Ruby,	823	460	66
Rupert,	791	400	66
Warspight,	898	400	66
York,	734	340	58

Two building at *Harwich*, and one at *Chatham*.

Fourth Rate.

Adventure,	374	170	40
Advice,	513	220	46
Anthelope,	483	220	46
Assistance,	521	220	44
Assurance,	337	170	36
Bonadventure,	450	220	46
Bristol,	532	220	48

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Centurion,	351	200	46
Crown,	536	200	46
Conſtant Warwick,	305	170	34
St. David,	646	260	48
Dyamond,	545	220	48
Dover,	554	200	48
Dragon,	412	200	38
Faulcion,	345	170	40
Foreſight,	522	220	46
Greenwich,	646	280	60
Hampſhire,	479	200	40
Happy Return,	605	240	48
Gerzey	560	220	48
Leopard,	645	280	54
Mary Roſe,	528	220	48
Newcaſtle,	631	240	48
Nonſuch,	359	170	40
Portſmouth,	422	200	38
Portland,	605	240	48
Princeſs,	556	240	52
Reſerve,	513	220	46
Ruby,	556	220	48
Swallow,	543	220	46
Sweepſtakes,	358	170	36
Tiger,	448	180	40
Yarmouth,	608	240	52

One building at *Briſtol*.

Fifth Rate.

Algiers,	337	160	30
Dartmouth,	260	150	28
Eagle,	297	150	28

Foreſter

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Foreſter,	245	140	28
Garland,	265	150	28
Guernſey,	240	150	28
Holmes,	158	110	22
Mermaid,	285	140	30
Nightingal,	287	140	28
Norwich,	265	160	26
Pearl,	285	150	24
Phenix,	345	170	38
Richmond,	232	130	24
Speedwell,	232	140	26
Succeſs,	309	155	30
Welcome,	279	150	32

Sixth Rate.

Deptford Ketch,	89	50	10
Drake,	146	70	10
Emſworth,	59	30	6
Eaglet Ketch,	72	30	
Fanfan,	33	30	6
Francis Fireſhip,	141	80	6
Old Francis Fireſhip,	74	25	6
Portſmouth Pink,	92	50	8
Quarter Ketch,		45	8
Roebuck,	136	80	18
Spye,	28	30	6
Swallow-Ketch,	48	40	4
Truelove,	103	30	14
Wivenhae,	79	50	8
Young Lyon,	50	25	6
Golden Hand,	287	50	12
Hardarane,	138	40	16
Greyhound,	190	80	16

Be-

Besides 30 Fireships, and several other small Vessels, for Tenders and Victuallers.

All His Majesties *Maritime Forces*, are under the command of the *Lord High Admiral of England*, touching whose Name, Titles, Power, Priviledges, *&c. See the First Part.*

The *Lord Admiral* hath under him many Officers of high and low condition, some at Sea, others at Land; some of a *Military*, some of a *Civil* capacity; some *Judicial*, others *Ministerial*; so that the Dominion and Jurisdiction of the Sea, may justly be stiled another *Commonwealth*, or *Kingdom* apart. *In Mari sunt Regna distincta idque Jure Gentium, sicut in arrida terra*, saith *Baldus*, that Learned Oracle of the *Civil Law*: and the Lord *High Admiral* of *England*, may fitly be stiled, or at least reputed, as a *Viceroy* of the *Maritime Kingdom* of *England*.

The *Vice-Admiral* of *England*, is an Officer, to whom, next under the *High Admiral*, it belongs to see the *Royal Navy* kept in good repair, the wages of Mariners, and Shiprights duly paid, and the Ships provided of all things necessary for any Expedition.

The Lord *High Admiral* of *England*, doth, by virtue of his place, appoint in divers parts of the Kingdom, his several *Vice-Admirals*, with their Judges and Marshals by Patent, under the Great Seal of the *High Court* of *Admiralty*. These *Vice-Admirals* and *Judges* do exercise Jurisdiction, in *Maritime* affairs, within their several limits, and in case any person is aggrieved by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree, that hath the force of a Definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the *High Court of Admiralty*.

The

The present Vice-Admirals of the several Coasts of England, *with their Judges, are these that follow in Alphabetical Order.*

Bristol City, Sir *Thomas Bridges*, Vice-Admiral.
Cheshire and *Lancashire*, the Earl of *Derby*, Vice-Admiral.
Sir *Timothy Baldwin* Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge.

Cornwall, South parts, Sir *Jonathan Trelawny*, Vice-Admiral.
Cornwal, North parts, Sir *John Godolphin*, Vice-Admiral.
Mr. *Scawen*, Judge.

Cumberland, Earl of *Carlisle*, Vice Admiral.
Durham, Earl of *Carlisle*, Vice-Admiral.
Devonshire, *John Vowel* Esq; Vice-Admiral.
Dr. *Masters*, Judge.

Dorsetshire, *Bullen Reyms* Esq; Vice-Admiral.
Essex, Sir *John Bramston*, Vice-Admiral.
Sir *Mundiford Bramston*, Judge.

Gloucester, *Thomas Chester* Esq; Vice-Admiral.
Kent, Earl of *Winchelsea*, Vice-Admiral.
Lincoln, Lord *Castleton*, Vice Admiral.
Newcastle, Earl of *Carlisle*, Vice-Admiral.
Norfolk, Lord *Townsend*, Vice-Admiral.
Sir *Justinian Lewin* Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge.

Northumberland, Earl of *Carlisle*, Vice-Admiral.
Somersetshire, Sir *Thomas Bridges*, Vice-Admiral.

Sussex,

Suſſex, Sir *John Pelham*, Vice-Admiral.
Sir *Edward Lowe*, Judge.

Suffolk, Sir *Henry Felton*, Vice-Admiral.
Dr. *Clark*, Judge.

Southampton, and *Iſle of Wight*, Sir *Robert Holmes*, Vice-Admiral.
Dr. *Lloyd*, Judge.

Wales North parts, Col. *John Robinſon*, Vice-Admiral.
Mr. *Walter Manſel*, Judge.
Weſtmerland, Earl of *Carliſle*, Vice-Admiral.
York, Earl of *Mulgrave*, Vice-Admiral.

For handling of *Maritime* Affairs, the *Lord High Admiral* hath Courts of his own, whereof that at *London* is the Principal, or Supream, where all Proceſs and Proceedings runs in his Name, and not in the Kings, as it doth in all *Common-Law* Courts. In this Court, uſually called the *Court of Admiralty*, he hath a Lieutenant, called *Judge of the Admiralty*, who is commonly ſome Learned Doctor of the *Civil Law*, and is at preſent Doctor *Jenkins*, lately Knighted for his great Worth, and now called Sir *Lionel Jenkins*.

The Proceeding in this Court in all *Civil Matters*, is according to the *Civil Law*, becauſe the *Sea* is without the limits of the *Common-Law*, but under the *Admirals Juriſdiction*; therefore the *Civil Law* only (all *Common Law* ſecluded) is made uſe of, and by Libel they proceed to the Action, the Plaintiff giving caution to proſecute the Suit, and to pay what ſhall be judged againſt him, if he fail in the Suit; the Defendent on the contrary, ſecuring the Plaintiff,

Plaintiff, by sufficient Surety or Caution, as the Judge shall think meet, that he will appear in Judgment, and pay that which shall be adjudged against him, and that he will ratifie and allow all that his Proctor shall do in his name, whereby the Clients are well assured, to obtain that which by Law shall be adjudged to them, let the cause fall on which side soever.

In the *Admiralty* Court of *England*, use is made, not only of the *Civil Laws*, but the Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, whereof the former is an Island in the *Mediterranean Sea*, about twenty miles distant from the Continent of *Asia Minor*, and is now under the *Turk*, the antient Inhabitants whereof, by their mighty Trade, and Power at Sea, grew so expert in the Regulation of all *Maritime* Matters and Differences, and their Determinations therein, were esteemed so just and equitable, that their Laws, in such affairs, have ever since been observed for *Oracles*. Those Laws were long ago Incorporated into the Volumes of the *Civil Law*: And the *Romans*, who gave Laws to other Nations, and excelled all Nations in making of good Laws, yet for their Sea-affairs, referred all Debates and Controversies to the Judgment of these *Rhodian* Laws.

Oleron is an Island antiently belonging to the Crown of *England*, seated in the Bay of *Aquitane*, not far from the Mouth of the *Garonne*, where our famous Warrior, King *Richard* the First, caused to be compiled, such excellent Laws for Sea-Matters, that in the *Ocean-Sea* Westward, they had almost as much repute, as the *Rhodian Laws*, in the *Mediterranean*; and these Laws were called *La Rool d' Oleron*.

King *Edward* the Third, (who first erected this Court of *Admiralty*, as some hold) made at

at *Quinborough*, 1375. very excellent Constitutions, concerning *Maritime* Affairs, and many Statutes and Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People, as at *Rome*, *Pisa*, *Genoua*, *Marseilles*, *Barcelona*, and *Messina*, yet that fragment of the *Rhodian Law*, still extant with the Comments thereon, by the old *Jurisconsults* inserted in the *Pandects*, and the Constitutions made by the *Roman* Emperors, contained in the *Code*, and in the *Novelles*, still holds the Pre-eminence.

The Customs and former Decrees of the *English* Court of *Admiralty*, are there of force, for deciding of Controversies. Under this Court there is also a *Court of Equity*, for determining differences between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about Piracy, the Proceeding in this Court was by Accusation and Information, according to the *Civil Law*, by a Mans own Confession, or Eye-witnesses, found guilty, before he could be condemned: But that being found inconvenient, there were two Statutes made by *Henry* the Eighth, That Criminal Affairs should be tryed by Witnesses, and a Jury, and this by special Commission of the King, to the *Lord Admiral*; wherein some of the Judges of the Realm, are ever Commissioners, and the Tryal according to the Laws of *England* directed by those Statutes.

Between the *Common-Law* of *England*, and the *Admiralty*, there seems to be *Divisum Imperium*; for in the Sea, so far as the Low-water Mark is observed, that is counted, *Infra Corpus Comitatus adjacentis*, and Causes thence arising, are determinable by the *Common-Law*, yet when the Sea is full, the Admiral hath Juris-

Jurisdiction there also, (so long as the Sea flows) over Matters done between the Low-water-Mark, and the Land, as appears in Sir *Henry Constables* Case, 5 *Report, Coke*, p. 107.

For Regulating and Ordering His Majesties Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea. See those excellent Articles and Orders, in *Stat.* 13 *Car.* 2. *Cap.* 9.

Of

Of the Navy-Office, *where the whole buſineſs concerning the Kings Veſſels of War is managed.*

FIrſt, There is the Treaſurer of the Navy, *Edward Seymour* Eſq; whoſe Office is to receive out of the Exchequer, by Warrant from the Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and to pay all charges of the Navy, by Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy, for which he had formerly Salary 220 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* beſides 3 *d.* in the pound for all Money paid by him, but hath now an Honourable Allowance certain from His Majeſty in lieu thereof.

Next the Controller of the Navy, Sir *Tho. Allen*, whoſe Office is to attend and controll all payments of Wages, to know the Market-Rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping, to examine and *audit* Treaſurers, Victuallers, and Store-keepers Accounts, *&c.* his Salary is 500 *l.* yearly. This Office is executed at preſent by the Lord Vicount *Brounker*, the forementioned Sir *Tho. Allen*, and Sir *Jeremy Smith*, ſince dead, and Sir *John Earnly*.

Surveyor of the Navy, *Jo. Tippetts* Eſq; whoſe Office is generally to know the ſtate of all Stores, and ſee the wants ſupplyed; to find the Hulls, Maſts, and Yards, and eſtimate the value of Repairs, by Indenture, to charge all Boatſwains and Carpenters of His Majeſties Navy, with what Stores they receive, and at the end of each Voyage, to ſtate and *audit* their Accounts, his Salary is 490 *l.*

Clerks of the Acts, *Samuel Pepys* Eſq; whoſe Office is to Record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, War-

Warrants, and other busineſſes transacted by the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy, &c.

Next the Commiſſioners of the Navy, *viz.* the forementioned Lord *Brounker*, Sir *Jeremy Smith*, dead, and Sir *Jo. Earnly*, *Edward Seamour*, Sir *Jo. Harman*, and Sir *John Worden*, whoſe Office is as above ſpecified; and a Salary to each 500 *l.* yearly.

Two other Commiſſioners, *Anth. Dean*, and *Tho. Middleton*, Eſquires, whoſe particular work is to be at *Portſmouth* and *Chatham*; always in readineſs, to give Orders for the better management of His Majeſties Affairs in His Yards or Store-houſes there, Salary to each is 350*l.* yearly.

Each of theſe Officers above-named, have two Clerks, and ſome of them more, all paid by the Treaſurer of the Navy, all hold their Places by Patent from the King, and moſt of them during pleaſure.

The King hath, for His Navy Royal and Stores, four great Yards or Store-houſes, *viz.* at *Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, and *Portſmouth*, where His Ships are Built, Repaired, and laid up after their Voyages. In which Yards are employed divers Officers, whereof there are ſix Principal, whoſe Office, Names, and Salaries follow.

	Chat.	Dep.	Wool.	Portſ.
Clerk of the Check.	181	108	98	126
Store-keeper.	236	164	128	119
Maſter attendants two at Chatham	200	100	100	108
Maſter Ship-Wright.	103	113		130
Clerk of the Control.	100	120	80	80
Clerk of the Survey.	140	102		84

Note, That the charges of the Clerks and Inſtruments are included in the aforementioned Salaries.

Beſides theſe four Yards, His Majeſty hath divers Rope-Yards, as at *Chatham*, *Woolwich*, and *Portſmouth*, where are made all his Cables and Cordage for his Navy.

Alſo in time of Sea-War, the King hath another Yard at *Harwich*, where there is out of War time continued an Officer, at the charge of 100 *l.* yearly.

All the forementioned Officers, and the whole Navy Office, are governed by the Lord High

High Admiral of *England*, whose Lieutenant-Admiral is Prince *Rupert*, Salary 20 *s. per diem*, and 10 *s. per mensem* for each Servant, whereof he is allowed 16.

Lord Admirals Secretary is Sir *Jo. Worden* Baronet, his Salary from the King is 500 *l.* yearly.

All the other under Officers, as well those in the several Yards, as those belonging to any of His Majesties Ships, hold their places by Warrant from the Lord High Admiral *durante beneplacito*.

The ordinary yearly Charge of His Majesties Navy, in times of Peace, continuing in Harbour, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 70000 *l.* besides all charges of building of Ships, *&c.* or setting forth any Fleets, which some years, even in peaceable times, amounts to 12 or 130000 *l.* more, as may easily be conjectured by the charges of Building and Rigging of Ships, and of one Months expences at Sea afore specified; so that the *English* Subject need not long wonder how their late large Contributions and Aids have been spent, but rather how this Kingdoms necessary expences should be discharged with so much less than our Neighbour Nations can with all their frugality defray theirs, where the daily complaints are, that by Customs and Excises, by Tailles and Gabells, more Money is every year squeezed from the Subject, than was done in twenty years together in their Ancestors days.

O

OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON, being the *Epitome* of *England*, the Seat of the British Empire, the Chamber of the King, and the chiefest *Emporium* or Town of Trade in the World, it will not be impertinent to give some account thereof.

To describe particularly all things in this City worthy to be known, would take up a whole Volume; therefore according to the intended brevity of this *Treatise*, here shall be inserted only τὰ μεγαλεῖα τῆς πόλεως *Magnalia Londini*, such things as Strangers and Foreigners commonly count remarkable.

Take then a summary account of the Name, Antiquity, Situation, Magnitude, Streets, Houses, Number of Inhabitants, Parish-Churches, Cathedral, Royal Exchange, River, Conduits, Aqueducts, Trade, Government, Publick Halls of Companies, of the Tower, Bridge, Custom-House, Publick Offices, Colledges, Schools, Hospitals, Work-Houses, &c.

LONDON, so called, as some conjecture, *Name*, from *Llongdin* the British word, signifying in the Saxon Tongue *Shipton*, or Town of Ships, was

Antiquity. built, as some write, 1108 years before the Birth of our Saviour, that is now 2779 years ago, in the time of *Samuel* the Prophet, and about 350 years before the building of *Rome*.

Situation. In the most excellent situation of *LONDON*, the profound wisdom of our Ancestors is very conspicuous and admirable. It is seated in a pleasant ever-green Valley, upon a gentle rising Bank, in an excellent Air, in a wholsome Soil mixt with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous Navigable River *Thames*, at a place where it is cast into a *Crescent*, that so each part of the City might enjoy the benefit of the River, and yet not be far distant one from the other, about sixty Miles from the Sea; not so near, that it might be in danger of Surprisal by the Fleets of Foreign Enemies, or be annoyed by the boysterous Winds, and unwholsome Vapours of the Sea; yet not so far, but that, by the help of the Tide, every twelve hours, Ships of great Burden may be brought into her very Bosom; nor yet so far, but that it may enjoy the milder, warmer Vapours of the *Eastern*, *Southern*, and *Western Seas*; yet so far up in the Country, as it might also easily partake even of all the Country Commodities: in an excellent Air, upon the North side of the River, (for the Villages seated on the South side are noted to be unhealthy, in regard of the Vapours drawn upon them by the Sun) burroughed by gentle Hills, from the North and South Winds: it lies in 51 Degree 30 Minutes Latitude.

The High-ways leading from all parts to this Noble City, are large, straight, smooth and fair; no Mountains nor Rocks, no Marishes nor Lakes, to hinder Carriages and Passengers: so

ſo that as Corn may eaſily be brought, and Cattle commodiouſly driven unto it by Land; ſo thoſe heavy though neceſſary Commodities, Hay and Fuel, are more cheaply conveyed by water. In a word, all the bleſſings of Land and Sea near about, and by the benefit of Shipping, all the bleſſing of the Terreſtrial Globe may be ſaid to be here enjoyed, above any City of the World.

Magnitude

The City of *LONDON*, with its Suburbs and places adjacent, is of a vaſt extention: from *Lime-houſe*, meaſured to the end of *Totil* or *Tuttle-ſtreet*, from Eaſt to Weſt, is above 5100 Geometrical Paces, that is, above ſeven Engliſh Miles and a half; and from the farther end of *Blackmanſtreet* in *Southwark*, to the end of St. *Leonard Shoreditch*, is 2500 Paces, or two Miles and an half.

Streets.

In this great City, the Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, as they are called, are in number above 500, and yet, ſome of them above half a meaſured Mile in length. Dwelling-Houſes, before the late dreadful Fire, were computed onely within the Walls, above Fifteen thouſand, and that was accounted but a fifth part of the whole City, as may be judged by the Weekly Bills of Mortality.

Houſes.

The Buildings, eſpecially of late years, are generally very fair and ſtately, but within the City, the ſpacious Houſes of Noblemen, rich Merchants, the Halls of Companies, the fair Taverns are hidden to Strangers, by reaſon that they are generally built backward, that the whole room toward the the Street might be reſerved for Tradeſmens Shop. If they had

had been all built towards the Street, as in other Countreys, no Foreign City would, even in this particular, much surpass *London*; Yet, if a Stranger shall view *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, *Southampton-Buildings*, *Covent-Garden*, *St. James's Fields*, *Hatton-Garden*, *Cheap-side*, *Lumbard-street*, *Cannon-street*, *Fleet-street*, and indeed, most of the other last built Streets within the City, he must confess, that for fair *Piazza*'s, or open Places, for stately uniform Buildings, for spacious streight Streets, there is scarce the parallel in *Europe*.

Number of Inhabitants That the Reader may the better guess at the number of Inhabitants, or humane Souls within this great City, he must know; that in one year there were computed to be eaten in *London*, when it was less by one fourth part, 67500 Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, besides abundance of Calves, Lamb, Swine, all sorts of Poultry, Fowl, Fish, Roots, Milk, &c. Also that *communibus annis* to supply *London* with *Newcastle-Coal*, there is brought into the River of *Thames* Two hundred and seventy thousand Chaldron, and every Chaldron is 36 Bushels.

Again, the number of Inhabitants may be guessed at by the Burials and Births in *London*, which in ordinary years, when there is no *Pestilence*, amount of late to Twenty thousand in a year, three times more than in *Amsterdam*, and but one 20*th* part less than in *Paris*, as may be seen by the Bills of these three Cities.

As also by the quantity of Beer drank in *London* in a year, which to all Forreigners will be incredible, for in the year 1667, when the greatest part of the Buildings within the W

and some without lay in Ashes, and very many of the Inhabitants forced to retire into the Countrey for habitation, according to exact computation, there was brewed within that year in *London*, Four hundred fifty two thousand five hundred sixty three Barrels of Strong Beer, sold at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* the Barrel, and Five hundred and eighty thousand and four hundred twenty one Barrels of Ale, sold at 16 *s.* the Barrel, and Four huudred eighty nine thousand seven hundred ninety seven Barrels of Table Beer, or Small Beer, sold at 6 *s.* 6 *d.* the Barrel. The Beer strong and small is 36 Gallons to the Barrel, and the Ale Thirty two Gallons to the Barrel, and now since the Pestilence and the Fire, that this City is again fully peopled, there is much more Liquor brewed.

It is true, that some hereof is transported beyond the Sea, but that is scarce considerable.

Besides all this Beer and Ale, there is consumed in *London* a vast quantity of French and Spanish Wines, much Rhenish-Wine, Sider, Mum, Coffee, Chocolate, Brandy, and other Drinks.

The Excise onely of Beer and Ale for the City of *London* (though it be a very moderate Imposition) is farmed or rented of the King at above One hundred and twenty thousand Pounds a year, and about one fourth part of all that Excise throughout *England*.

Parish Churches, besides Chappels, there were in all One hundred and thirty, that is double the number of Churches Parochial to be found in any City of *Christendom*, the Mother Church whereof is dedicated to the memory of St. *Paul*, (the onely Cathedral of that Name in *Europe*, and founded by *Segbert* a *Churches.*

Saxon King about the year 610, in a place where had ſtood a Temple dedicated to *Diana*, and afterward enlarged by *Erdenwald*, the Fourth Saxon Biſhop thereof; and that old Fabrick being almoſt deſtroyed by Fire, *Mauritius*, another Biſhop of *London*, in One thouſand eighty three, began and finiſhed a great part of the preſent magnificent Pile, in the ſpace of twenty years, but the Quire and Tower were not finiſhed till 1221, and then it was dedicated in a moſt ſolemn manner (as was the Temple of *Solomon*) the King, the Biſhops, and a vaſt number from all parts of the Nation aſſiſting thereat.

It is ſeated on the higheſt part of all the City, and was more conſpicuous perhaps than any Cathedral Church in the World; it was a Structure for length, height, and antiquity, ſurpaſſing all other Churches; the length of it was 690 Foot, (therein excelling by 20 Foot St. *Peters* in *Rome*, which, for beauty, proportion, and divers other things, excells all other Temples) it was in height 102 Foot, and in breadth 130, and ſtood upon ſo much ground as contained above three Acres and a half. The Church was built as other Cathedrals, in a perfect Croſs, and in the midſt of the Croſs, upon mighty high Arches, was a Tower of Stone 260 foot high, and on that a Spire of Timber, covered with Lead, in height 260 Foot more, in all from the ground 520 Foot, above which was a Bole of Copper gilt, of 9 Foot in compaſs, whereon ſtood the Croſs, 15 Foot and a half high, and almoſt 6 Foot acroſs, made of Oak, covered with Lead, and another Cover of Copper over the Lead, above all ſtood the Eagle, or Cock of Copper Gilt,

4 foot

4 foot long, and the breadth over the Wings 3 foot and an half.

In the year 1561, a part of this magnificent Pile was much waſted, and the reſt endangered, by a Fire begun in that ſtately Timber Spire, by the negligence of a Plummer, who left his Pan of Fire there, whilſt he went to Dinner, as he confeſt of latter years on his death-bed: but by the great Bounty and Piety of *Queen Elizabeth*, of the Citizens of *London*, and of all the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, it was again repaired in the ſpace of five years. After which, the Stone-work decaying apace, by reaſon of the corroding quality of the abundance of Sea-coal ſmoak, the Learned and pious Martyr, Doctor *Laud*, coming to be Biſhop of *London*, and after of *Canterbury*, was ſo zealous and vigorous for upholding this moſt antient Church, ſtately Monument of *England*, and Glory of the City of *London*, that by the Kings favor, and liberal Contribution of Godly People (maugre all oppoſition of the *Puritans*) the work was ſo eagerly purſued, that before the year 1640, the whole Body was finiſhed with *Portland* Stone, excellent againſt all Smoak and Weather, and the Tower ſcaffolded up to the top, with purpoſe to take it all down, and to rebuild it more fair, and of a greater height; with a ſtately Pinnacle at each corner, becauſe the Arches were not thought ſtrong enough, to ſupport another Steeple; and to place in that Tower, the biggeſt, and moſt tunable Bells in the World, for performance whereof, and for adorning the Church, there was in the Chamber of *London*, above one hundred and ſeventy thouſand pounds, all taken out ſoon after, and employed in an Unnatural War, by a ſtiff necked

People, against the best of Kings, in which single act, a great part of the Citizens of *London*, and of the *Long Parliament*, became deeply guilty of a horrid Rebellion, and detestable Sacriledge.

After the Murther, or rather Martyrdom, of the forementioned Archbishop, the Scaffolds were taken away and sold, with some of the Lead which covered this famous Structure, and this House of God made a Stable for Horses by the disloyal Army, and almost all suffered to decay, till the Restauration of the King; who having a Pious intent, to set upon the repair thereof again, it was all ruined by the late dreadful Conflagration in *1666*. Which yet hath not so discouraged our Gracious Sovereign, but that in the year *1673*, having already with vast charges, pulled down the huge burnt Walls, removed the Rubbish, and cleared the Foundations; His Majesty, like another *Solomon*, intends to lay a new Foundation of such a Fabrick, as for Magnificence, Splendor, Solidity, Figure, and curious Architecture, the World, perhaps never saw the like; the Model whereof, hath been designed by that Prince of Architects, Sir *Christopher Wren*, and approved of by the King: so that they who have seen the old Temple, shall have no occasion (as the people in *Ezra*, *Chap.* 3. 12.) to weep with a loud voice, but rather to shout for joy, when they shall see, by the Foundation of the New, that it is likely to surpass the Old, as much as the present King doth surpass in Dominions, in Power and Revenue, that King, in whose Reign the Old Church was erected: for the speedy promoting whereof, to the Glory of God, to the Memory of the Prince of Apostles St. *Paul*, to the great Renown of King *Charles*

the

the II. and to the Honour of this City and Nation, both King and Parliament, City and Country, Clergy and Laity, High and Low, seem to stand engaged to lend their utmost aid and assistance; amongst other things, considering, that probably, it may be a lasting Monument, to evidence to all posterity, that in the midst of a crooked and perverse Generation, in the midst of many thousands, who had openly forsaken the Community of the Church of *England*, there wanted not a *David* to raise Money, and provide Materials, nor a *Solomon*, to begin and finish such a mighty Work of Piety, nor a *Bezaleel*, and an *Aboliah*, curious Workmen, nor a People willing-hearted, and liberal, in bringing in their Plate and Jewels in such abundance, till their liberality (as theirs *Exod. Chap.* 35. 36.) was thought fit to be restrained.

Of the fore-mentioned Fire, that was able to destroy such a vast solid Structure, as the Cathedral of St. *Paul*, a brief account may here be acceptable, especially to Foreigners, who have had imperfect Relations thereof.

THE City of *LONDON*, within the Walls, was seated upon near Four hundred and sixty Acres of Ground, whereon was built about Fifteen thousand Houses, besides Churches, Chappels, Halls, Colledges, Schools, and other publick Buildings, whereof, about four parts of five, were utterly devoured in the late dismal Conflagration, and about one part of five of the whole City and Suburbs, counting therein *Westminster* and *Southwark*. There were then destroyed, Eighty seven Parochial Churches, six Consecrated Chappels, most of the Principal Publick Edifices; as the forenamed Cathedral of St. *Paul*, the great *Guildhall*, wherein

are held nine several Courts, belonging to the City; the *Royal Exchange*, the *Custom-House*, most Halls of Companies, which were so many Basilikes, or Palaces, *&c.* whereof the whole damage is almost incredible.

In that one Commodity of Books onely, wherewith *London* abounded, was lost, as Judicious Stationers have computed, One hundred and fifty thousand pounds; for the loss fell most upon that, and three or four other cumbersome Commodities, not easie on a sudden to be removed, *viz.* Wines, Tobacco, Sugar, and Plums, wherewith this City was furnished beyond any City in the World: insomuch, that one person, Alderman *Jeffreys*, lost of Tobacco, to the value of Twenty thousand pounds. Yet, in this vast Incendy, not above Six or Eight persons were burnt. Of this dreadful Fire, there were many concurrent occasions.

First, The Dunkenness, or Supine negligence of the Baker and his Servants, in whose House it began.

Next, The dead time of the night, wherein it began, *viz.* between One and Two of the Clock after Midnight, when some were wearied with working, others filled with Drink, all in a dead sleep.

Thirdly, The dead time of the week, being *Saturday* night, when Traders were retired to their Country Houses, and none but Maid-Servants, or young Apprentices, left to look to the City Houses.

Fourthly, The dead time of the year, being then the long Vacation, on the Second of *September*, when Tradesmen were generally abroad in the Country, some in the remotest parts of *England*, to fetch in their Debts.

Fifthly,

Fifthly, The closeness of the Buildings in that place, facilitating the progress of the Fire, and hindring the usual remedy, which was by Engines, to shoot Water.

Sixthly, The matter of the Buildings thereabouts, which was generally Wooden, and of old Timber.

Seventhly, The long continued Drought of the preceding Summer, even to that day, which had so dried the Timber, that it was never more apt to take fire.

Eighthly, The matter of Wares in those parts, where were the greatest Megazines and Storehouses of the City, of Oyls, Pitch, Tar, Rozin, Wax, Butter, Brimstone, Hemp, Cordage, Cheese, Wine, Brandy, Sugars, &c.

Ninthly, An Easterly Wind, the driest of all other, that had continued long before, and then did blow very strongly.

Tenthly, The unexpected failing of the Water, the *Thames* Water-Tower, near to the place where the Fire began, then out of order, and burnt down immediately, after the beginning of the Fire, so that most Water-Pipes were soon dry.

Lastly, An unusual negligence at first, and a confidence of easily quenching the Fire, on a suddain, changed into a general consternation and despondency, all People chusing rather by flight to save their Goods, than by a vigorous opposition to save their Houses and the City.

These Causes thus strangely concurring, (to say nothing of Gods just indignation, for the notorious impenitency of the Citizens, for their great abominations in abetting, and instigating the shedding of the precious innocent Blood, both of Gods Anointed, and of their other chief

chief Governours, both in Church and State, for their ſtill going on in their old hainous ſins of *Deſpiſing Dominions and ſpeaking evil of Dignities*, till there be no remedy) thoſe forementioned cauſes, ſo wonderfully concurring by a general prodigious Conflagration, did make greater ſpoil in the ſpace of three days, *viz.* from *Sunday* morning to *Wedneſday* morning, than three or four Armies, unreſiſted, could eaſily have done in twice the time; for (to give the Reader ſome little proſpect of the huge damages done by this Fire) it hath been computed by an ingenious Perſon, that there were burnt in all, within the Walls of this City, Twelve thouſand Houſes, and without the Walls, One thouſand Houſes; all which valued, one with another, at no more than 25 *l.* yearly Rent, which at the low rate of twelve years purchaſe, will amount in the whole to Three Millions and nine hundred thouſand pounds *Sterling*. The Eighty ſeven Pariſh-Churches, the moſt ſpacious Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, Six Conſecrated Chappels, the *Royal Burſe*, or *Exchange*, the Great *Guild-Hall*, the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, the many magnificent Halls of Companies, the ſeveral principal City-Gates, with other publick Edifices, may well be valued at Two Millions.

The Wares, Houſhold-ſtuff, Moneys, and other moveable Goods, loſt and ſpoiled by the Fire, may probably amount to Two Millions of pounds, ſome ſay, much more.

The Money ſpent in a general removing of Wares and Goods, during the Fire, and bringing them back afterward, in the hire of Boats, Carts, and Porters, may be well reckoned at the leaſt at Two hundred thouſand pounds; the total whereof, is Nine Millions, and nine hundred

dred thousand pounds; which reduced into *French* Money, will amount unto One hundred twenty eight Millions, and seven hundred thousand Livers *Tournois*. And yet notwithstanding all these huge losses by Fire; notwithstanding that most devouring Pestilence in the year immediately foregoing, and the then very chargeable War against three Potent Neighbours, the Citizens recovering, after a few Months, their Native Courage, have since so chearfully and unanimously set themselves to rebuild the City, that (not to mention whole Streets, built, and now building by others in the Suburbs) within the space of four years, they have erected in the same Streets, Ten thousand Houses, and laid out for the same, Three Millions of pounds *Sterling*, counting but 300 *l.* a House, one with another; besides several large Hospitals, divers very stately Halls, Nineteen fair solid Stone-Churches, that will cost above One hundred thousand pounds, were last year, all at the same time erecting, and will be suddainly finished; which is here the rather mentioned, to stop the mouths of our *Romish* Adversaries, who oft alledge, that since our Reformation, scarce one solid Structure hath been Erected for Gods Worship, by the *English Protestants*; and that although they have done divers considerable Works of Charity, in founding of Hospitals and Alms-Houses, yet they have been very deficient in Works of pure Piety, for advancing the Worship, the Praise, and the Glory of our Creator, which ought to be regarded in the first place. Moreover, as if the late Fire had only purged the City, the Buildings are become infinitely more beautiful, more commodious, and more solid, (the three main Virtues of all Edifices) than before; nay, as if the Citizens

tizens had not been any way impoverished, but rather inricht by that huge Conflagration, they may be said to be even wanton in their expences, upon the stately *Italian Facciata's*, or Fronts of their new Houses, Churches and Halls, (many of *Portland* Stone, as durable, almost, as Marble) upon their richly adorned Shops, Chambers, Balconies, Signs, Portals, &c. Their Publick Halls are so richly adorned with curious Architecture, Carved Work, in Stone and Wood, with Pictures and Wainscot not only of Firr and Oak, but some with the sweet smelling Cedar. Their Churches beautified with excellent various Towers and Fronts of true *Roman* Architecture. They have made their Streets much more large and strait, paved each side with smooth hewen Stone, and guarded the same with massy Posts, for the benefit of Foot-passengers; and whereas before they dwelt in low, dark, Wooden Cottages, they now live in lofty, lightsome, uniform, Brick Buildings, so that although our gracious King cannot say of this his Capital City, as one of the Emperors said of *Rome*, *Lateritiam inveni*, *Marmoream reliqui*, yet he may say of it, what is almost equivalent, *Ligneam inveni*, *Lateritiam reliqui*; and of a Principal Structure of this City, the *Royal Exchange*, His Majesty may say, *Lateritiam inveni*, *Lapideam reliqui*; whereof take here this following brief Account.

THe former *Burse* began to be erected in the year 1566. just one hundred years before it was burnt: it was built at the cost and charges of a Noble Merchant, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and in a solemn manner by a Herald, and sound of Trumpet, in the presence, and by the special Command of Queen *Elizabeth*, Proclaimed, and

and named, *THE ROYAL EXCHANGE*: it was built moſt of Brick, and yet was the moſt ſplendid *Burſe* (all things conſidered) that was then in *Europe*, (before the building whereof, the *Burſe* for Merchants was kept in *Lumbard-ſtreet.*)

Now it is built within and without, of the fore-mentioned excellent Stone, with ſuch curious and admirable Architecture, eſpecially for a Front, a Turret, and for Arch-work, that it ſurpaſſeth all other Burſes, *Quantum lenta ſolent inter Viburna Cupreſſi.*

It is built Quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may aſſemble, and the greateſt part, in caſe of Rain, or hot Sun-ſhine, may be ſheltered in ſide-Galleries, or Portico's. The whole Fabrick coſt above 50000 *l.* whereof one half is disburſed by the Chamber of *London*, or Corporation of the City, and the other half by the Company of Mercers: and to re-imburſe themſelves, there will be Lett to hire 190 Shops above ſtairs, at 20 *l.* yearly Rent each, and 30 *l.* Fine, beſides the ſeveral Shops below, on the *Eaſt* and *Weſt* ſides, and the huge Vaulted Cellars under ground; ſo that it will be the richeſt piece of ground, perhaps, in the whole World; for, according to exact Dimenſions, the ground whereon this goodly Fabrick is erected, is but 171 Foot, from *North* to *South*, and 203 Foot from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, (for it is *Quadratum oblongum*) ſo that it is but very little more than three quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000 *l.* yearly Rent.

The River whereon is ſeated this great City, for its breadth, depth, gentle, ſtrait, even Courſe, extraordinary wholſome Water and Tides,

Tides, is more commodious for Navigation, than perhaps any other River in the World. The Sea flows gently up this River, fourscore miles, that is, almost to *Kingstone*, 12 miles above *London* by Land, and twenty by Water, bringing the greater Vessels to *London*, and the smaller beyond; then against the Stream, Boats are drawn to *Oxford*, and higher many miles.

It is high Water at this City, as oft as the Moon comes to the *North-East*, and *South-West* Points of Heaven, the one in our Hemisphere, and the other in the other Hemisphere. The highest Tides are upon a Land-flood, the Wind *North-West* at the Æquinoctial, and the Moon at Full: when these four causes concur, (which is very rare) then the *Thames* swells in some places over its Banks, and *Westminster* is a little endamaged in their Cellars, not in their Chambers and Upper Rooms, as the City of *Rome* sometimes is, by the overflowing of the *Tiber*, and *Paris* by the *Seyne*.

This River opening *Eastward*, towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for Traffick than any other River of *England*. To say nothing of the variety of excellent Fish within this River, above all, of the incomparable Salmon, the fruitful fat Soil, the pleasant rich Meadows, and innumerable stately Palaces on both sides thereof: in a word, the *Thames* seems to be the very Radical moisture of this City, and, in some sense, the natural heat too; for almost all the Fuel for Firing, is brought up this River from *Newcastle*, *Scotland*, *Kent*, *Essex*, *&c.*

From this River, the City, by Water-Engines, is in many places supplied with excellent wholsom Water; also, from almost twenty Conduits of pure Spring-Water, so commodiously

modiously placed, that they serve all the chiefest parts of this City; and moreover, by a *New River*, brought at a vast charge, and exquisite skill (by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, who deserves his Statue in Brass) from *Ammell* and *Chadwell*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*, from whence in a turning and winding course, it runs threescore miles before it reaches this City; in some places the Channel is necessarily thirty foot deep, in other places it is carried over Valleys, more than twenty foot high above ground, in open Troughs. Over this new River are made Eight hundred Bridges, some of Stone, some of Brick, and some of Wood: Six hundred Men have been at once imployed in this great Work. It was begun in 1608, and finished in five years. It serves the highest parts of *London* in their lower Rooms and the lower parts in their highest Rooms. Moreover, this City is so situated, that in all parts (though on the highest ground) it is abundantly served with Pump-water, and those Pumps in many places, not Six Foot deep in the ground.

Trade. The vast Traffick and Commerce, whereby this City doth flourish, may be guessed at, chiefly by the Customs which are paid for all Merchandise, Imported or Exported, which are but very moderate Impositions, in comparison of the Imposts of most other Countries of *Europe*, and yet the Customs of the Port of *London* only, (without counting the Customs of other Cities) did lately amount to above Three hundred thousand pounds a year, and are now risen to a much greater sum, by the infinite number of Ships, which by their Masts, resemble a Forest, as they lie along this Stream, besides many that are sent forth every year, to carry

carry and fetch Commodities, to, and from all parts of the known World, whereby it comes to pass, that no small number of Merchants of *London*, for Wealth, for stately Houses within the City for Winter, and without for Summer, for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, honourable Living, for great Estates in Money and Land, &c. excel some Princes, in divers of our Neighbour Nations. Moreover, one may conjecture at the huge Commerce, by the infinite number of great well-furnished Shops; which a *Spaniard* once observing, together with the great number of Law-Suits in Term-time, made this Report of *London* to his Country-men, That it was a great City, but made up of nothing but *Tiendas y Contiendas*, Shops and Suits: whereas he might rather have said more truly, in a few more words, *viz.* That *London* is a huge Magazine of Men, Money, Ships, Horses, and Ammunition, of all sorts of Commodities, necessary or expedient for the use or pleasure of Mankind: That *London* is the mighty Rendezvous of Nobility, Gentry, Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Physitians, Merchants, Sea-men, and all kind of excellent Artificers, of the most refined Wits and most excellent Beauties; for it is observed, that in most Families of *England*, if there be any Son or Daughter that excels the rest in Beauty or Wit, or perhaps Courage or Industry, or any other rare quality, *London* is their *North-Star*, and they are never at rest till they point directly thither.

Government. The Government of this City, considering the Greatness and Populousness thereof, is very admirable, and might take up a Volume in the description thereof.

The Ecclesiastical Government is by a Bishop, was in the time of the *Britains* by an Archbishop, but

but when it became subject to the *Saxons*, the Archiepiscopal See was placed at *Canterbury*, not because that was the more worthy City, but for the sake of St. *Augustine*, who first preached the Gospel there to the Heathen *Saxons*, and was there buried. Since which time it hath been under a Bishop, above ten Centuries and an half, in a continual Succession: In which space, there are reckoned 92 Bishops of *London*, to the present worthy Bishop thereof, the Learned Pious Divine, Doctor *Henry Compton*, Consecrated Bishop of *Oxford*, 1674. and Translated to *London*, 1675. To this Cathedral also belongs a Dean, a Chapter, a Treasurer, and Thirty Prebendaries, all persons of worth.

For the Ecclesiastical Government of the several Parishes, there are placed many excellent Divines, that have the cure of Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Parish, and these have for a long time had the most excellent way of Sermonizing in *Christendom*, insomuch, as divers Divines of Foreign Reformed Churches, have come hither on purpose to learn their manner of haranguing in the Pulpit.

For maintaining these Divines, with their Families, there is in every Parish a Parsonage, or Vicarage-House, and in most, a competent allowance in Tythes. Antiently the Parsons due in *London*, besides the Tythes of the Tradesmens Gains, and Mortuaries, Obits, *&c.* was 3 *s.* 5 *d.* in the pound, of the yearly Rent of all Houses and Shops; and this was paid as Offerings on *Sundays* and Holidays, only a Halfpeny for each pound, whereby the Parishioners did hardly feel it, although the *Sundays* and Holydays were so many, that in a whole year it amounted to 3 *s.* 5 *d.* in the pound. Afterwards many Holydays being taken away, and the

the Clergy means thereby abated, it was ordained 25 *H.* 8. that 2 *s.* 9 *d.* in the pound of all Rents of Houſes and Shops, ſhould be paid yearly to the Parſon; whereunto the *Londoners* did not only conſent, (as they had good reaſon, it being much leſs in the pound than before) but bound themſelves by an Act of Common Council, to perform the ſame: and the ſaid Ordinance was confirmed in Parliament 27 *H.* 8. and again, 37 *H.* 8. with a power given to the Lord Mayor, to commit to priſon any Citizen that ſhould refuſe to pay his Tythes and Dues, according to that proportion. But ſince the Reformation, many Men willing to think Tythes a Rag of Popery, or elſe making no Conſcience of robbing God, have deviſed many baſe and fraudulent ways, by double Leaſes, by great Fines and ſmall Rents, and ſeveral other ways to cheat the Law, and rob their God, *Mal.* 3. 8. complaint whereof being made to King *James*, 1618. it was declared in his Court of *Exchequer*, by the Barons there, that the Inhabitants of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof, ought ſtill (according to the aforementioned Acts) to pay 2 *s.* 9 *d.* in the pound, according to the true yearly value of the Rent of their Houſes and Shops, from time to time; but the Citizens (who think 2000 *l.* *per annum* not enough for an Alderman, or for a Lawyer, and yet 200 *l.* too much for a Paſtor of a Pariſh) oppoſing the ſame, the buſineſs lies yet unеſtabliſhed, to the great diſhonour of the Reformed Religion.

The Civil Government is not (as it is at *Paris*, *Rome*, *Madrid*, *Vienna*, and other Capital Cities) by a chief Magiſtrate, ſome Nobleman ſet over the City by the King, as Supreme Governor; or as it was here in the time of the *Romans*, when the chief Magiſtrate was called (as

(as it is ſtill in *Rome*) the *Prefect* of *London*, or, as it was in the time of the *Saxons*, when he was called the *Portgreeve*, that is, *Cuſtos*, or *Guardian*, and ſometimes *Provoſt* of *London*: but after the coming in of the *Normans*, the Chief Magiſtrate was called *Bailivo*, from the *French* word *Bailler*, *tradere*, *committere*, that is *Commiſſarius*, or one that hath Commiſſion to govern others, and there were ſometimes two Bayliffs of *London*, till King *Richard* the I. *Anno* 1189. changed the name of *Bayliff* into *Mayor*, which alſo being derived from the *French*, hath continued ever ſince, a Citizen choſen by the Citizens annually, unleſs ſometimes, for the diſloyalty of the Citizens, their Priviledges and Franchiſes have been taken from them, and a Guardian ſet over them, as was done by *Hen.* III. and *Edw.* I.

Of latter times, the Mayor of *London*, though always a Citizen and Tradeſman, hath been of ſuch high repute and eſteem, that in all Writing and Speaking to him, the Title of Lord is prefixt, which is given to none others, but either to Noblemen, to Biſhops, Judges, and of latter times to the Mayor of *York*, or to ſome of the higheſt Officers of the Realm. He is alſo for his great Dignity, uſually Knighted by the King, before the year of his Mayoralty be expired; unleſs he had received that Honour before, whilſt he was Alderman, as of late hath been uſual.

His Table is, and alſo the Table of each Sheriff, ſuch, that it is not only open all the year to all comers, ſtrangers and others, that are of any quality, but ſo well furniſhed, that it is always fit to receive the greateſt Subject of *England*, or of other Potentate; nay, it is recorded, that a Lord Mayor of *London* hath feaſted four Kings at once at his Table; and the preſent

present King and Queen have been by some of the late Lord Mayors, Treated at their Table.

Also for the Grandeur of the Lord Mayor, there is allowed above 1000 *l.* a year for his Sword-bearers Table, in the House of the Lord Mayor.

His Domestick Attendance, is very honourable; he hath four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their places, that is, the Sword-bearer, the Common Hunt, who keepeth a gallant Kennel of Hounds for the Lord Mayors Recreation abroad; the Common Cryer, and the Water-Bayliff. There is also the Coroner, three Sergeants Carvers, three Sergeants of the Chamber, a Sergeant of the Channel, four Yeoman of the Water-side, one Under Water-Bayliff, two Yeomen of the Chamber, three Meal-Weighers, two Yeomen of the Wood-Wharfs, most of which have their Servants allowed them, and have Liveries for themselves.

His State and Magnificence is remarkable, when he appears abroad, which is usually on Horseback, with rich Caparison, himself always in long Robes, sometimes of fine Scarlet Cloth richly Furred, sometimes Purple, sometimes Puke, and over his Robes a Hood of black Velvet, which some say is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with a great rich Jewel pendant thereon, with many Officers walking before, and on all sides of him, *&c.* but more especially on the 29 of *October*, when he goes to *Westminster* in his Barge, accompanied with all the Aldermen, all his Officers, all the several Companies or Corporations, in their several stately Barges, with their Arms, Colours,

Colours, and Streamers; and having there in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, taken his solemn Oath to be true to the King, returns in like manner to *Guild-Hall*, that is, the Great Common Hall of *Guilds*, or Incorporated Confraternities, where is prepared for him and his Brethren, a most sumptuous Dinner, to which many of the great Lords and Ladies, and all the Judges of the Land are invited, and the last year the King and Queens Majesty, the Duke of *York*, and Prince *Rupert*, were pleased to honour that Feast with their Presence.

This great Magistrate, upon the death of the King, is said to be the Prime Person of *England*; and therefore when King *James* was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Lord Mayor of *London*, subscribed in the first place, before all the Great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

He is usually chosen on *Michaelmas*-day, by the Livery-Men, or Members of the several Companies within the said City, out of the Twenty six Aldermen, all Persons of great Wealth and Wisdom, in which Election the Senior Alderman, that hath not been Mayor, hath usually the Precedence; yet in this particular, the said Electors are at their liberty.

The Lord Mayor on the day of the Kings Coronation, claims to be Chief Butler, and bears the Kings Cup amongst the highest Nobles of the Kingdom, which serve on that day in other Offices.

His Authority reaches, not only all over this great City, and a part of the Suburbs, but also on the famous River of *Thames*, Eastward, as far as *Yendale*, or *Yenleet*, and the mouth of the River *Medway*, and Westward, as far as *Colony Ditch*, above *Staines-Bridge*. He hath power to

to punish and correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fish; and for that end he yearly keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent to the *Thames*, for Conservation of the River, and punishment of Offenders: Only, the Strength and Safety of the River, against an Invasion, and securing Merchandizing, and Navigation, by Block-houses, Forts, or Castles, is the care of the King.

The two Sheriffs of this City, are also Sheriffs of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually chosen by the Citizens, from among themselves, in the *Guild-Hall*, upon *Midsummer*-day, a high Priviledge, among many other, antiently granted to this City, by several Kings and Queens of this Kingdom, but they are not sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*, and then are also presented at the *Exchequer*, to be allowed by the Barons, and sworn; after which, they enter upon their Office. If the persons so chosen refuse to hold, they incur a penalty, unless they will take a solemn Oath, that they are not worth Ten thousand pounds.

The 26 Aldermen, do preside over the 26 VVards of the City. VVhen any of these die, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen chuse another, out of the most substantial Men of the City; if any so chosen, refuse to hold, he is usually Fined 500 *l.*

All the Aldermen that have been Lord Mayors, and the three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arrived to that Honourable Estate, are, by their Charter, Justices of the Peace of this City.

To the Lord Mayor and the City of *London* belong divers Courts of Judicature of high importance. The highest, and most antient Court, is that called the *Hustings*, (i.e.) *Domus Causarum*

Cauſarum, which doth preſerve the Laws, Rights, Franchiſes, and Cuſtoms of the City. There is a Court of *Requeſts* or *Conſcience*. The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, where alſo the Recorder and Sheriffs (who are uſually Aldermen, or elſe conſtantly choſen upon the next Vacancy) ſit, Two Courts of the Sheriffs, one for each Counter. The Court of the City Orphans, whereof the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the Cuſtody. The Court of Common Council, conſiſting (as the Parliament of *England*) of two Houſes, one for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the other for the Commoners; in which Court are made all By-Laws, which bind all the Citizens of *London*; for every man, either by himſelf, or by his Repreſentative, gives his Aſſent thereunto, wherein conſiſts the great happineſs of the *Engliſh* Subject, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World, that neither in Laws, nor By-Laws, neither in Taxes or Impoſts, any man is obliged, but by his own conſent. There is another Court of the *Chamberlain* of the City, to whom belongs the Receipts of the Rents, and Revenues of the City, and to his Court the buſineſs of Apprentices, over whom he hath a great authority. To the Lord Mayor alſo belong the Courts of Coroner, and of Eſcheator, and another Court for the Conſervation of the River of *Thames*. Laſtly, the Court of Goal-delivery, held uſually eight times a year, at the *Old Baily*, both for the *City* and *Middleſex*, for the Trial of Criminals, whereof the Lord Mayor is the Chief Judge; and hath the power of reprieving condemned perſons.

There are other Courts called *Wardmote*, or the meeting of Wards, whereof there are 26 in the whole City: in which Court, inquiry

is made into all things that can conduce to the regulating and well-governing of the City. Also the Court of *Hallmotte*, or Assembly of every *Guild* or *Fraternity*, for regulating what belongs to each Company in particular.

The Traders of *London* are divided into Companies, or Corporations, and are so many Bodies Politique: Of these there are twelve, called the Chief Companies, and he that is chosen Lord Mayor, must be free of one of these Companies, which are, 1 *Mercers*, 2 *Grocers*, 3 *Drapers*, 4 *Fishmongers*, 5 *Goldsmiths*, 6 *Skinners*, 7 *Merchant-Taylors*, 8 *Haberdashers*, 9 *Salters*, 10 *Ironmongers*, 11 *Vintners*, 12 *Clothworkers*; and if it happen that the Lord Mayor Elect is of any other Company, he presently removes to one of the Twelve; all which Companies have Assembly-places, called Halls, which are so many Basilikes, or Palaces, and many of them worthy to be viewed by all strangers. It hath been the custom of some of our Kings, to Honour some of these Companies, by taking their Freedom thereof; and the present King was pleased to be made Free of the Company of Grocers, and the present Prince of *Orange* lately chose to be made Free of the Company of Drapers.

Each Company or Mystery hath a Master, annually chosen, from among themselves, and hath other subordinate Governors, called Wardens or Assistants. These do exactly correspond to the General Government of the City, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, who are selected out of those several Companies: so excellent an harmony there is in the Government.

There are besides near Sixty other Companies, or Corporations, all enjoying large Privileges

viledges by the Kings Gracious Charter, granted unto them, and fair Halls to meet in.

A List of the present Lord Mayor, Aldermen, *&c.*

SIR *Thomas Davies* Lord Mayor.
Sir *Richard Cheverton* Kt.
Sir *Thomas Allen* Kt.
Sir *John Frederick* Kt.
Sir *John Robinson* Kt. and Baronet.
Sir *John Lawrence* Kt.
Sir *Thomas Bludworth* Kt.
Sir *William Peak* Kt.
Sir *William Turnor* Kt.
Sir *Richard Ford* Kt.
Sir *George Weterman* Kt.
Sir *Robert Hanson* Kt.
Sir *William Hooker* Kt.
Sir *Robert Viner* Kt. and Baronet.
Sir *Joseph Sheldon* Kt.
These above have been all Lord Mayors.

Sir *William Dolbyn* Kt. Recorder.
Sir *Denis Gawden* Kt.
Sir *Francis Chaplyn* Kt.
John Forth Esq;
Sir *John Smith* Kt.
Sir *James Edwards* Kt.
Daniel Forth Esq;
Sir *Patience Ward* Kt.
Sir *Robert Clayton* Kt.
Sir *John More* Kt.
Sir *William Prichard* Kt.
Sir *James Smith* Kt.

Sir *Nathaniel Herne* Kt.
Sir *John Le Thuillier* Kt.
Sir *Tho. Gould* Kt.
Sir *John Shorter* Kt.
Sir *John Peake* Kt. } Sheriffs.
Sir *Thomas Stamp* Kt. }
Sir *Thomas Player* Kt. Chamberlain.
Sir *George Geffreys* Kt. Common Sergeant.
William Wagstaffe Esq; Town *Clerk*.
Joseph Lane Esq; Comptroler of the Chamber, and Vice-Chamberlain.

Something of the Military Government both Antient and Modern, of this mighty Populous City, is also well worthy to be known, both to English and Forreigners. In the 23 of *Henry* the Eighth, 1532. at a general Muster in *London*, were first taken the Names of all Men within this City and Liberties only (which reach not far without the Walls) from the age of 16 to 60. also the number of all Harnesses, and of all sorts of Weapons for War, then they drew out of these only such able Men, as had white Harnes, and caused them all to appear in white Coats, with Breeches, and white Caps and Feathers, and because Notice was given, that the King himself would see them Muster, they all prepared to appear as splendidly as they could and to that end, the Lord Mayor, Alderme Recorder, and Sheriffs, and all who had be Sheriffs, had all white Harnes, and over that Coats of black Velvet, with the Arms of th City Embroidered thereon, each one a gre gold Chain, and mounted on a goodly Hor with rich Trappings, on their Heads Vel Caps, in their hands Battel Axes Gilt: E Alderman and the Recorder had four Halb diers in white Silk, or else Buff Coats, wait

on them with Gilt Halberds; and the Lord Mayor had 16 tall Men apparalell'd in white Satin Doublets, Caps, and Feathers, Chains of Gold and other gorgeous Attire, with long Gilt Halberds following his Lordship at a distance: but next to him he had four Footmen in white Satin, then two Pages cloathed in Crimson Velvet and Cloth of Gold, riding on gallant Horses richly furnisht, one of them carrying the Lord Mayors Helmet, and the other his Pole-Ax, both richly gilt and adorned. Most of the Citizens of any Quality or Office, were in white Satin or white Silk Coats, with Chains of Gold, and some with rich Jewels. What was the number then of Men in Arms was not Recorded, but that may be guessed at by what follows. They mustered in *Mile-end-Fields*, and before Nine of the Clock in the Morning began to march, entring at *Aldgate* in excellent order down to *Westminster*, where the King and Court stood to view them passing by, thence they marched about St. *James's Park*, so through *Holborn*, up to *Leaden-Hall*, and there disbanded immediately, and yet this was not done till Five of the Clock in the Evening, which was eight hours continual March.

At the time of the happy Restauration of His Majesty now Reigning, there were in *London* and the Liberties, six Regiments of Trainbands, and six Regiments of Auxillaries, and one Regiment of Horse. These thirteen Regiments, about six Weeks before his Majesties arrival, mustered in *Hyde Park*, being then drawn out for promoting and securing His Majesties Return. These Twelve Regiments of Foot were 18000 compleat. Eight of these Regiments had seven Companies in each, and the other four had six Companies in each, in all

all Eighty Companies. The Regiment of Horse of six Troops, and a hundred in each Troop. This considerable Army drawn together before the 29th of *May*, the day of His Majesties Return, was judged to be highly useful for facilitating that Happy Work. Some Months after, His Majesty sent to the City a Commission of Lieutenancy, appointing several persons to act as his Lieutenants in *London*; giving them the same power that the Lords Lieutenants have in their respective Counties, and in pursuance of that Commission, the Regiments were new setled. There were six Regiments of Train Bands, commanded by six Citizens, Knights, and their Lieutenant Colonels were all Knights; and there were six Regiments of Auxiliaries. In all these Twelve Regiments were Twenty thousand Men; then were listed two Regiments of Horse, each consisting of Five Troops, in all Eight hundred Horse. These were all drawn into *Hyde Park*, where His Majesty was pleased to take a view of them. But in case of need, it is certain, that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in few days be raised Forty thousand Men. Besides *Southwark*, one Regiment of Train Band, Fifteen hundred Men, the Hamlets of the Tower two Regiments, in all Three thousand Men; then *Holborn* Regiment and *Westminster* Regiment, Two thousand each; and in case of necessity, they can raise Twenty thousand more.

Besides these Train Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the *Artillery Company*, which is a Nursery of Soldiers, and have been so above Threescore years. The present King listed himself there when he was Prince of *Wales*, and so did his Royal Highness the Duke of *York* at the same time; who since His Majesties Return, hath taken the

the Command thereof, and owns it as His Company: Under His Highneſs there is a Leader, who exerciſes this Company every *Tueſday* fortnight, and the other *Tueſday* the Exerciſe is performed by the ſeveral Members of the Company, who are there trained up to command. Of this Society are many of the Nobility, alſo the Lord Mayor and moſt of the Aldermen. All the Commanders of the Train Bands and Auxiliaries here exerciſe Arms. This Company conſiſts of Six hundred Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Enſigns, two Sergeants, a Provoſt Marſhal, three Gentlemen of Arms, *&c.* They have alſo a Court-Marſhal, conſiſting of a Preſident, Sir *John Robinſon*, a Vice-Preſident, Sir *Joſeph Sheldon*, a Treaſurer, Colonel *John Mews*, and Twenty four Members of the Company. On the ſecond *Tueſday* in *February*, at a general Rendezvous every year the Officers are elected.

For the ſecurity and defence of this famous City and River, there have been anciently divers Fortreſſes; but that called the *Tower* of *London*, hath been eminent above all others. It is not only a Fort or Cittadel, to defend and command both City and River, but a Royal Palace, where our Kings with their Courts have ſometimes lodged; a Royal Arſenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Souldiers; the Treaſury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the Engliſh Crown; the only Mint for Coyning of Gold and Silver; the great Archive, where are conſerved all the Records of the Courts of *Weſtminſter*; the chief Priſon for the ſafe cuſtody of great Perſons that are *Criminals*: in ſhort, if the great extent thereof within the Walls be conſidered, and its authority over the ſeveral Hamlets without, and the many high- *Tower.*

Priviledges and Liberties belonging thereto, it may rather be reputed a *City* than a *Cittadel*.

The Tower of *London* is out of all County or Parish, (only a small part some hold to be in *Middlesex*) is a Liberty of it self, exempt from all Taxes to the King, to the Church, or to the Poor. It hath a *Parochial Church* exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Archbishop, and is a Donative bestowed by the King without Institution or Induction. There are thirteen Hamlets in several Parishes, of large extent, belonging to the Tower, whose Train Bands are all bound to assist the *Constable* or *Lieutenant* of the Tower; they are all called the *Kings Company*, are to wait on the Kings Person in time of need, and to go no farther than the King.

Within the Tower is kept the Office of His Majesties Ordnance, which hath been always an Office of great Accompt and Importance, as being the only standing and grand Magazine of the Principal Preparatives, Habiliments, Utensils, and Instruments of War, as well by Sea as Land, for the defence and safety of the Kingdom; and consequently hath influence in the Navies, Forts, Castles, and Armies thereof: having the superintendence, ordering, and disposing, as well of the Grand Magazine lodged in the Tower, as at the *Minories*, *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Windsor*, *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Hull*, and elsewhere; wherein is Ammunition at all times for as many Land and Sea Forces, as may not only defend *England*, but be formidable to all our Neighbours. It is under the Government in Chief of the Master of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Person of great Eminence and Integrity, and is in *France* called *Le Grand Maistre d' Artillerie*; which word *Artillerie*, is either *ab arte telorum mittendorum*, or else as it denotes all manner of Ord-

Ordnance, may possibly be derived from the Italian *Artiglio*, signifying the Talons or Claws of *Vultures*, *Eagles*, and such rapacious Birds of Prey, as also of *Dragons*, *Basilisks*, and *Griffons*, by which they not only defend themselves, but tear and rend in pieces all that oppose them. Hence the several sorts of Cannon seem to be denominated from such kind of Creatures, as *Falcons*, *Falconets*, *Sakers*, *Culverines*, from the Latine *Coluber*, signifying a *Serpent* or *Dragon*, and *Basilisks*, &c.

The Place of the Master-General of the Ordnance, is, since the death of that accomplished Gentleman Sir *William Compton*, conferred upon the eminently deserving Sir *Thomas Chicheley* Kt. under whom the Administration, and Management of the said Office is committed to these Principal Officers following, *viz.*

The Lieutenant-General, Surveyor, Clerk of the Ordnance, Keeper of the Stores, Clerk of the Deliveries, and the Treasurer and Pay-Master, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great Seal.

Lieutenant of the Ordnance, since the death of Colonel *William Legg*, is *David Walter* Esq; Groom of His Majesties Bedchamber, whose duty is, in the absence of the Master of the Ordnance, to impart all Orders and Warrants directed to the Office, and to see them duly executed, and to give order for discharging the great Ordnance, when required, upon Coronation-days, Festivals, Triumphs, and the like; as also to see the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage, fitted for motion upon any occasion, when it shall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

The Surveyor is *Jonas More* Esquire, whose Charge it is to survey all His Majesties Ord-

nance, Stores and Provisions of War, in the Custody of the Store-keeper, which he is to see so distinguished and placed, as shall be best for their preservation and safety, for a decent view, and a ready accompt. To allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Works; and to see that all Provisions received, be good and serviceable, and duly proved with the assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof-Masters, and marked with the Kings Mark, if they ought so to be.

The Clerk of the Ordnance is *Edward Sherburne* Esquire, whose Place is to Record all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office; as likewise all Patents and Grants, and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, and others, who enjoy the said Grants, or any other Fees from the King for the same; to draw all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made, and all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts for His Majesties Service; to make all Bills of Impress, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the respective Artificers and Creditors of the Office, for Work done, or Provisions received; and Quarter-Books for the Salaries, Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, and other Ministers belonging to the said Office; as also to keep Journals and Liegers of the Receipts and Returns of all His Majesties Stores, that nothing be bought, borrowed, given, received, lent, or employed, without due Record thereof, to serve as a Check between the two Accomptants of the Office, the one for Money, the other for Stores.

The Store-keeper is Sir *George March*, who is to take into his Charge and Custody, all His Majesties

Majesties Ordnance, Munitions, and Stores thereunto belonging; and to indent and put in Legal security for the safe keeping thereof, and for making just and true accompt from time to time; to receive no Provisions whatsoever that are manifestly unserviceable, or before they have been surveyed by the Surveyor; nor to issue any Proportion of Ordnance, Munition, or Stores, except the said proportion be agreed upon, and signed by the Officers, according to the signification and appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon order of His Majesty, or Six of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral, for matters concerning the Navy. Nor to receive back any Stores formerly issued, until they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and Registred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains, to look that all His Majesties Store-houses be well repaired, and well accommodated, and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre, as is fit for the service and honour of the King.

The Clerk of the Deliveries, since the surrender of the said place by *George Wharton* Esq; is *Samuel Forterey* Esq; whose special and proper duty is to draw all Proportions for Deliveries of any Stores and Provisions, and to be present at the Delivery, and by Indenture to charge the particular Receiver of His Majesties Munition, whether Captain, Gunner, or other, and to Register as well the Copies of all Warrants for Deliveries, as the Proportions delivered, thereby to discharge the Store-keeper.

The Place of Treasurer and Pay-Master of the Office, was formerly an Appendix to that of the Lieutenant of the Ordnance; but His Majesty that now is, for several Reasons, was pleased to order, that after the vacancy of that Charge, by the

the death of Colonel *Legg*, the said Office of Treasurer should be no more executed by the Lieutenant, or other Person having other Charge or Imployment in the Office of the Ordnance, and accordingly hath been since pleased to erect the said Place into a particular Office, distinct from any the aforesaid Offices, and to confer the same by Patent upon *George Wharton* Esq; who enjoys the same.

There are other subordinate Officers, who likewise hold their Places by Patent; as,

First, The Master-Gunner of *England*, Captain *Valentine Price*, who is to teach and instruct all such as desire to learn the Art of Gunnery, and to administer to every Scholar an Oath, which, beside the duty of Allegiance, bindeth him not to serve any Foreign Prince or State, (without leave) nor to teach the Art of Gunnery unto any, but such as have taken the said Oath; and to certifie to the Master of the Ordnance the sufficiency of any person recommended to be one of His Majesties said Gunners, and his ability to discharge the duty of a Gunner.

Secondly, The Keeper of the small Guns, Mr. *Richard Batchler*, who hath the charge and custody of His Majesties small Guns, as Musquets, Harquebuzes, Carabins, Pistols, *&c.* with their Furnitures.

There are divers other inferiour Ministers, Attendants and Artificers, as the Clerks, Proof-Masters, Messenger, Master-Smith, Master-Carpenter, Master-Wheelwright, Master-Gunsmith, Furbusher, and the like, which, for brevity sake, shall be passed over.

Yet it may not be here omitted, that there is a further superintendency and jurisdiction, peculiar to the Master of the Ordnance, over all His Majesties Engineers, employed in the several

veral Fortifications of this Kingdom, moſt of whom have their Salaries and allowances, payable in the ſaid Office, to which they are accountable, and from whence they receive their particular Orders and Inſtructions, according to the Directions and Commands given by His Majeſty, and ſignified by the Maſter of the Ordnance.

His Majeſties principal Engineer at preſent is Sir *Bernard de Gommi* Knight.

Moreover, in the Tower is kept the Office of Warden of the Mint, where only, of later times, is Minted all the Bullion that is Minted in *England*; although the King hath power to ſet up a Mint in any other place of His Kingdom.

In this Office are divers perſons of quality and worth, whereof the principal Officer is called the Warden of the Mint; whoſe Office is to receive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldſmiths, or others, to pay them for it, and to overſee all the reſt, and is at preſent Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, Fee 100 *l. per annum.*

Next is the Maſter-worker, who receives the Bullion from the Warden, cauſes it to be melted. delivers it to the Moneyers, and when it is Minted, receives it again from them. His allowance is not any ſet Fee, but according to the pound weight; is at preſent *Henry Slingsby* Eſq;

The third Officer is the Comptroller, who ſees that the Money be all made according to the juſt Aſſize, to overſee the Officers, and Control them, if the Money be not as it ought to be; his Fee is 100 Marks, and is now *James Hore* Eſq; Theſe three Officers hold by Patent of the King.

The

The fourth is the Assay-master, who weighs the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard; whose Fee is also 100 Marks, and is Mr. *John Britle*.

The fifth is the Auditor, to take the Accounts, and make them up.

The sixth is the Surveyor of the melting, who is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter; which is after the Assay-master hath made Trial thereof.

There is moreover a Clerk of the Irons, a Graver, a Weigher, a Teller, Melters, Blanchers, Moneyers, with some other Officers belonging to the Mint.

Touching the Moneys there minted, the Gold or Silver Coin, a large account hath been given in the First Part of *The Present State of England*.

The Office of His Majesties Records, kept in the Tower of *London*, is of venerable Antiquity, and the place of Keeper, and Deputy of the same, dignified with special Trust, whereof Sir *Algernon May* Knight, is at present the Keeper, Salary 500 *l. per annum*; and *William Reyley* Esq; of the *Inner Temple*, is Deputy thereof.

This place is properly in the Master of the Rolls his Gift; and then His Majesty by his Letters Patents hath usually confirmed it.

As the Chappel of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-Lane*, and *Petti-Bag-Office*, doth fill with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted into the Tower after some years; for it hath been the wisdom and care of former Ages, to send the Records of several Courts to the Tower, for their preservation and safety, not only as a Policy of State, but the particular interest of all men,

men, having Estates requiring it, there being many Precedents for it remaining in the Records of the Tower; and a particular form of a Writ to send the Records in the Chappel of the *Rolls* to the *Tower* of *London*. The Records of the Tower (amongst other things) contain the Foundations of Abbeys, and other Religious Houses, and the Records in the Rolls contain the dissolution of those Abbeys, and the Donation of the Lands, of which many Families are now possest; and if those Records were all in one place, the People might have access unto them, all under one and the same search and charge; which would be a great ease and benefit to the People, and a safety to the Records of this Nation.

Besides, these Records at the *Rolls* being joined to those in the Tower, will make a perfect continuance of all the Antient Rights of the *English Nation*, which are now set forth in the Records of the Tower, whereof these following are a few heads or particulars of them, *viz.*

The Leagues of Foreign Princes, and the Treaties with them.

And all the Atchievements of this Nation in *France*, and other Foreign parts.

The Original of all the Laws that have been Enacted or Recorded, until the Reign of *Richard* the Third.

The Homage and Dependency of *Scotland* upon *England*.

The Establishment of *Ireland*, in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the *British Seas*, totally excluding both the French and Hollander to Fish therein, without Licence from *England*, proved by Records before the Conquest.

The

The Interest of the *Isle of Man*, and the *Isles of Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Sark*, and *Alderney*; which four last are the remaining part of the *Norman* Possession.

The Title of the Realm of *France*, and how obtained.

And all that the Kings or Princes of this Land, have, until that time, done abroad, or granted or confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in *England*, Extents, or Surveys of Mannors and Land, Inquisitions *post mortem*, of infinite advantage upon Trials of Interest or Descent.

Liberties and Priviledges granted to Cities and Towns Corporate, or to private men, as Court-Leets, Waifs, Estrays, Mercats, Fayrs, Free-Waren, Felons, Goods, or what else could come to the Crown, or pass out of it.

Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings, as well in *Chancery*, as in all the Courts of *Common Law* and *Exchequer*.

Inspeximus's, and Inrolments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conquest, Deeds and Contracts between Party and Party, and the just establishment of all the Offices in the Nation.

The Metes and Bounds of all the Forests in *England*, with the several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common of Pasture, *&c.* Besides many other Priviledges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated or inserted.

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of *England* in Parliament, *Anno* 46. *Edw.* 3. *Numb.* 43. said to be the perpetual Evidence of every mans Right, and the Records of

of this Nation; without which, no ſtory of the Nation can be written or proved.

Theſe Records are repoſited within a certain Place or Tower, called *Wakefield Tower*, adjoining to the *Bloody Tower*, near *Traitors Gate*. There is another place called *Julius Cæſar's* Chappel, in the *White Tower*: The going up to this Chappel is in *Cold Harbor*, Eighty four ſteps up, with ſix or eight great Pillars on each ſide, and at the upper end thereof, there was a Marble Altar, which in the late times of Rebellion was cauſed to be beaten down, as a Monument of Tyranny and Superſtition.

There are many Cart-load of Records lying in this place, out of which, *William Prynne* Eſq; late Keeper of the ſame, with indefatigable labour, Collected and Printed many of Publick Utility. *Anno* 1659, 1660, 1662, 1664. in four ſeveral Volumes, beginning *Primo Regis Johannis*; for before that time there were no Rolls, but only *Chartæ Antiquæ*, or Antient Tranſcripts made and done, before and ſince the Conqueſt, until the beginning of King *John*. Then follows his Son *Henry* the Third, where the firſt Office *Poſt mortem* begins. Then there is *Edward* the Firſt, Second, and Third, *Richard* the Second, *Henry* the Fourth, *Henry* the Fifth, *Henry* the Sixth, and *Edward* the Fourth; and Inquiſitions *Poſt Mortem* of *Richard* the Third, who Reigned only three years. The Rolls of that King are in the Chappel of the Rolls in *Chancery-Lane*.

The Rolls of the *Tower* are variouſly diſtinguiſhed, *viz. Rotuli Patentium Cartarum Parliamentorum, Clauſarum finium Scotiæ, Vaſconiæ, Franciæ, Hiberniæ, Walliæ, Normaniæ, Alemanniæ, Oblatæ, Liberatæ, Extractæ Perambulationes, Foreſtæ,*

Foreſtæ, Scutag. Rotul. Mareſcal. Romæ, de Treugis Chart. & Patent. fact. in partibus transmarinis. Patent. de Domibus Judæorum Protection. de Pardonation, &c. Stapulæ, cum multis aliis, which are lately depicted upon the outside of every Preſs in the Repoſitory belonging to each Kings Reign, and very eaſily to be brought forth for the uſe of the Client, by a Table of Orders hanging up in the ſaid Office, and ſubſcribed by the Keeper hereof.

The ſame is to be kept open, and conſtantly attended for all Reſorters thereto, from the hours of ſeven to eleven of the Clock in the morning, and from one till five in the afternoon, every day of the Week, except in the months of *December*, *January*, and *February*, and in them, from eight till eleven in the morning, and from one to four in the afternoon, except on Holy-days, Publick Faſting, and Thankſgiving Days, and Times of great Peſtilence.

The Governour of this great and important Fortreſs, being called *The Lieutenant of the Tower*, is uſually a Perſon of great Worth and Fidelity, who is, *Virtute Officii*, to be in Commiſſion of the Peace for the Counties of *Kent*, *Surry* and *Middleſex*. He is High Steward of a Court there held, hath a Deputy, and may refuſe an *Habeas Corpus*, may give Protection to all Debtors belonging to the *Tower*, infra *Regnum Angliæ*. Hath the Priviledge to take *Unam lagenam*, Two Gallons and a Pint, *Ante malum & retro*, of all Wine-Ships that come, and to be, as ſome hold, *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the County of *Middleſex*. His Salary is 200 *l. per annum*. His uſual Fee for every Priſoner ſent to the *Tower*, who are commonly Men of Eſtates, is 20 *l.* and 3 *l.* a week for an Eſquire, and 5 *l.* for

for a Knight; for a Baron or above 50 *l.* at entrance, to whom the King allows weekly 10 *l.* whereof two parts go to the Prisoner, the third to the Lieutenant for Lodgings and Diet; and 50 *l.* to the Lieutenant upon the Prisoners Discharge. *Ann. Dom.* 1675. the Earl of *Northampton* was made Constable of the *Tower* of *London*, and Liberties thereof.

The present Lieutenant of the *Tower* is Sir *John Robinsin* Baronet.

The Gentleman Porter of the *Tower* holds his place by Patent, and at the entrance of a Prisoner, hath for his Fee *Vestimenta superiora*, or else a composition for the same.

The Gentleman Jaylor is put in by the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, his Fee is 41 *s.* of a Gentleman, and 5 *l.* of a Knight. Then there are 40 Wardens of the *Tower*, accounted the Kings Domestick Servants, and sworn by the Lord Chamberlain of His Majesties Houshold, or by the Clerk of the *Check*.

The Moneys allowed by the King to the several Officers and Servants in the *Tower*, and for keeping in repair that huge Structure, amounts to a vast sum.

Near the *Tower* is St. *Catharines*, which hath a Royal Jurisdiction for the Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills, and belongeth to the Queen; Dr. *Bud* is Commissary, from whom, if any will appeal, it must be to the King in his Court of *Chancery*, who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great Seal, as in *Appeals* from the *Arches* or *Prerogative*.

The

The next thing remarkable in the City of *London*, may be the *Bridge*, which, for admirable workmanship, for vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid stately Houses, and rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth all other in *Europe*; it hath nineteen Arches, founded in a deep broad River, and some say on a soft Ozy ground; Eight hundred Foot in length, Sixty high, and Thirty broad; hath a Draw-bridge almost in the middle, and Twenty Foot between each Arch; it was built *Anno* 1209. in the Reign of King *John*. The first Stone-bridge in *England* having been built above One hundred years before, by Queen *Maud*, Wife to *Henry* the First, at *Stratford*, on the River *Lee*, Three miles from *London*; so called from the High-way there passing over a Ford, and since called *Stratford-Bowe*, from the Arched Bridge, a piece of Architecture then new to the English Nation.

The building of this Bridge of *London*, was an exceeding difficult and costly piece of Work, and to those that consider the constant great Flux and Reflux at that place, it seems almost impossible to be done again. The charges of keeping it in repair, is so great, that it hath been thought fit by our Ancestors to have a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, divers considerable Officers, *&c.* to be set apart for the constant care and repair thereof: the principal whereof are the two Bridge-Masters, chosen out of the Body of the Liveries upon *Midsummer-day*, after the Sheriffs and the Chamberlain.

Concerning

Concerning this *Bridge*, and the Stupendious Site and Structure thereof, take here the Fancy of an Ingenious Perſon deceaſed.

When Neptune *from his Billows* London *ſpy'd,*
Brought proudly thither by a High-Spring-Tide:
As through a floating Wood he fleer'd along,
And moving Caſtles cluſter'd in a throng;
When he beheld a mighty Bridge *give Law*
Unto his Surges, and their fury awe;
When ſuch a Shelf of Cataracts *did roar,*
As if the Thames *with* Nile *had chang'd her Shoar.*
When he ſuch maſſie Walls, ſuch Towers did eye,
Such Poſts, ſuch Irons on his back to lie:
When ſuch vaſt Arches he obſerv'd, that might
Nineteen Rialto's *make, for depth and height.*
When the Cerulean *God theſe things ſurvey'd,*
He ſhook his Trident, *and, aſtoniſh'd, ſaid,*
Let the whole Earth now all her Wonders count,
This Bridge *of Wonders is the* Paramount.

Not far from this wonderful *Bridge*, is the fatal place, where the dreadful Fire aforementioned firſt began, near which is now erected (as was ordered by an Act of Parliament, immediately after the Fire) a Pillar, in perpetual memory thereof. It is of the *Dorick*

Dorick Order, 175 Foot high, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of solid *Portland Stone*, with a Staircase in the middle of black Marble, with an Iron Balcone on the top, not unlike those two antient white Marble Pillars at *Rome*, erected in honour of the Emperors, *Trajan* and *Antoninus*, those two excellent Princes; they were there built above 1500 years ago, and are still standing entire. The Piedestal of this our Pillar, is also all of *Portland Stone*; and is 21 Foot square, and 40 Foot high, whereon is to be a large Inscription.

Not far below this famous Bridge is placed the *Custom-house*, where is received and managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandise, Imported or Exported from this City, which are so considerable, that of all the Customs of *England*, divided into three parts, the Port of *London* pays Two thirds, that is above 330000 *l.* yearly.

In this Office are employed a great number of Officers, whereof divers are of considerable quality and ability.

First seven Commissioners, who have the charge and oversight of all His Majesties Custom in all Ports of *England*, and are at present these,

Sir *Richard Temple* Bar.
Sir *George Downing* Kt.
Sir *William Lowther* Kt.
Sir *Edward Deering* Bar.
Charles Cheney Esq;
Francis Millington Esq;
John Upton Esq;

Salary to each one 1200 *l.* a year; these have many Deputies or Waiters in the Port of *London*, and also in all the out Ports.

Then

Then there are Customers, Collectors, Comptrollers, Surveyors, Searchers, Waiters, &c.

Sir *Nicholas Chrisp*, Collector of the Subsidies or Customs outwards, Fee 276 *l.*

Philip Warwick, Esq; Customer of the Cloth and Petty Customs, Fee 277 *l.*

Sir *John Shaw*, Collector of the Customs inwards, Fee 466 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

Sir *John Shaw* also for the Act of Navigation, Fee 500 *l.*

George Wilmer Esq; Petty Customer inwards, Fee 62 *l.* 6 *s* 8 *d.*

Edward Bertie Esq; one of the Customers of the great Customs, Fee 50 *l.*

William Thornborow Esq; the other Customer, Fee 50 *l.*

Edward Backwell Esq; Comptroller of the Customs inwards and outwards, Fee 255 *l.*

Richard Breton Esq; Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty Customs, Fee 100 *l.*

George Porter Esq; Surveyor of the Customs inwards and outwards, Fee 300 *l.*

George Nicholas Surveyor General, Fee 500 *l.*

Francis Hodges, Comptroller of the great Custom, Fee 30 *l.*

Culliford, Register of the Seisures, Fee 106 *l.*

Long Esq; chief Searcher, Fee 120 *l.*

Five under Searchers, *Daniel Colwal*, *Thomas Burton*, *Rich. Goodlad*, *William Dockwra*, *Evary* Esquires.

Eighteen Kings Waiters, Fee to each 52 *l.* yearly.

Sir *Edmond Turnor*, Surveyor of the out-Ports, Fee 250 *l.*

Note,

Note, That the due Perquisites belonging to each of these Officers above-mentioned, are very considerable, and to some are much more than their respective Salaries.

In all the out Ports His Majesty hath the like Officers, who all likewise receive Salaries out of His Majesties Revenues.

The House where this great Office was kept, being destroyed by the late Fire, is now rebuilt in a very much more magnificent, uniform, and commodious manner by the King, and hath cost His Majesty 10000 *l.* the Building.

There are at present within this City of London, *divers other very considerable Offices, whereof take the account following.*

Of the Office of Poſt-Maſter-General.

THe Profits of the ſaid Office, are ſetled by Act of Parliament, on his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*; but His Majeſty doth conſtitute His Poſtmaſter-General, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*; and accordingly hath conferred that Office upon the Right Honourable *Henry*, Earl of *Arlington*, Lord Chamberlain of His Majeſties Houſhold.

The preſent Poſtmaſter-General, keepeth one Grand, or General Office in the City of *London*, from whence Letters and Pacquets are diſpatched.

Every Monday to *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, &c. and to *Kent*.

Every Tueſday to the *United Netherlands*, *Germany*, &c. and to all parts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

Every Wedneſday to *Kent* only, and the *Downs*.

Every Thurſday to *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and all parts of *England* and *Scotland*.

Every Friday to the *Spaniſh* and *United Netherland*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and to *Kent*.

Every Saturday to all parts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

And the Anſwers of the ſaid Letters and Pacquets are received in the ſaid Office in due courſe; and from thence diſperſed, and delivered, according to their reſpective Directions, with all expedition.

The said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the number of Seventy seven persons; who give their actual attendence respectively, in the dispatch of the business.

Upon this Grand Office, depends One hundred eighty two Deputy Post-Masters in *England*, and *Scotland*; most of which keep Regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Postmasters in their Branches, and also in *Ireland*, another General Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of Eighteen like Officers, and forty five Deputy Post-Masters.

The present Postmaster-General keeps constantly, for the transport of the said Letters and Pacquets,

Between *England* and { *France*, Two Pacquet-Boats. *Flanders*, Two Pacquet-Boats *Holland*, Three Pacquet-Boats. *Ireland*, Three Pacquet-Boats.

And at *Deal*, Two Pacquet-Boat for the *Downs*.

All which Officers, Postmasters, Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at his own proper charge.

And as the Master-piece of all those good regulations, established by the present Postmaster-General, for the better Government of the said Office, he hath annexed and appropriated the Market Towns of *England*, so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market Town, but hath an easy and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said Grand Office, in the due course of the Males every Post.

Though the number of Letters missive in *England*, were not at all considerable in our Ancestors days, yet it is now so prodigiously great

great (since the meaneſt people have generally learnt to write) that this Office is farmed for thirty thouſand pounds a year.

Note alſo, that Letters are conveyed with more expedition, and leſs charges, than in any forreign Countrey.

A Letter containing a whole ſheet of Paper, is conveyed 80 miles for 2 *d.* and 2 ſheets, 4 *d.* and an ounce of Letters but 8 *d.* and that in ſo ſhort a time, by night as well as by day, that every 24 hours, the Poſt goes 120 miles, and in five days, an anſwer of a Letter may be had from a place, 300 miles diſtant from the Writer. Moreover, if any Gentleman deſire to ride Poſt, to any Principal Town of *England*, Poſt-Horſes are always in readineſs (taking no Horſe without the conſent of his owner) which in other Kings Reigns was not duely obſerved; and only 3 *d.* is demanded for every *Engliſh* mile, and for every Stage to the Poſt-Boy, 4 *d.* for Conducting.

Beſides this excellent convenience of conveying Letters, and Men on Horſeback, there is of late ſuch an admirable commodiouſneſs, both for Men and Women of better rank, to travel from *London*, to almoſt any great Town of *England*, and to almoſt all the Villages near this great City; that the like hath not been known in the World, and that is by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be tranſported to any place, ſheltred from foul weather, and foul ways, free from endamaging ones Health or Body, by hard jogging, or over violent motion, and this not only at a low price, as about a ſhilling for every five miles, but with ſuch velocity and ſpeed, as that the Poſts in ſome Forraign Countreys, make not more miles in a day; for the Stage Coaches, called Flying Coaches, make Forty or

fifty Miles in a day, as from *London* to *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, and that in the space of 12 hours, not counting the time for Dining; setting forth not too early, nor coming in too late. The Post-Office is now kept in *Bishopsgate-street*.

Of the Kings Great Wardrobe.

THis Office was usually kept within the City near *Puddle Wharfe*, in an antient House, built by Sir *John Beauchamp*, Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards sold to King *Edward* the Third.

The Master or Keeper of the Great *Wardrobe*, is an Officer of great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Priviledges and Immunities were conferred by *Henry* VI. and confirmed by his Successors; King *James* enlarged the same, and ordained, That this Great Officer should be an Incorporation, or Body Politique for ever.

His Office is to make Provisions for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals, to furnish the Court with Beds, Hangings, Carpets, and other necessaries; to furnish Houses for Ambassadors, at their first arrival here; Presents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors, Cloaths of Estate, and other Furniture, for the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Lord President of *Wales*, and all His Majesties Ambassadors abroad, to provide all Robes for Foreign Knights of the Garter, for the Officers of the Garter, Coats for Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms, Robes for the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, &c. Rich Liveries for the two Lords Chief Justices, all the Barons of the Exchequer, divers Officers

cers in those Courts: all Liveries for His Majesties Servants, all Linnen for the Kings Person, &c.

To defray all the forementioned charges, ordinarily there is expended yearly, about Twenty five thousand pounds, besides all Extraordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, &c.

This Office is at present enjoyed by *Ralph Mountague* Esq; Son to the Lord *Mountague* of *Boughton*, and one of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council.

The present Salary to him, in compensation of all other antient Fees and Allowances, is yearly 2000 *l.*

The said House near *Puddle Wharfe* was, long ago, annext for ever to the Master of this Office: but since the great Fire, this Office is kept in *York House*.

The chief Officers under the Master, are a Deputy, *Thomas Townesend* Senior, Esq; his Salary 200 *l.* and a Clerk, *Thomas Townesend* Jun. Esq; whose Salary, in compensation of all Fees and Allowanees, is yearly 300 *l.*

Both these Officers had fair dwelling Houses, which were also consumed by the Fire.

Belonging to this Office are divers Tradesmen, Artificers, and others, to the number of about forty, all sworn Servants to the King.

To this Office have lately been added, by Patent, during pleasure, two considerable Officers, *viz.* a Controuler, *Andrew Newport* Esq; Brother to the Lord *Newport*, and a Surveyor, Col. *Bullen Reyms*, whose Salaries are 300 *l.* yearly to each one.

Of the Colledges in London.

THe Famous City of *LONDON* may not unfitly be ſtiled an Univerſity, for therein are taught all Liberal Arts and Sciences: not only Divinity, Civil Law, Phyſick, which in other Univerſities are uſual, are read here; but alſo the Municipal, or Common Laws of the Nation is here taught, and Degrees taken therein, which can be ſaid in no other Nation: Moreover, all ſorts of Languages, Geography, Hydrography, the Art of Navigation, the Art of Fortification, Anatomy, Chyrurgery, Chymiſtry, Calligraphy, Brachygraphy, or Short-hand, the Arts of Riding, Fencing, Dancing, Art Military, Fire-works, Limning, Painting, Enamelling, Sculpture, Architecture, Heraldry, all ſorts of Muſick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Aſtronomy, Grammar, Rhetorick, Poetry, and any other thing, that may any way contribute to the accompiſhment of an Ingenious Nobleman or Gentleman.

The Colledges of Municipal, or Common-Law Profeſſors and Students, are 14, called ſtill Inns, the old *Engliſh* word, for Houſes of Noblemen, or Biſhops, or Men of extraordinary Note, and which is of the ſame ſignification with the *French* word *Hoſtel* at *Paris*.

There are two Inns of Sergeants, four Inns of Court, and eight Inns of *Chancery*.

The Inns of *Chancery* were probably ſo named, becauſe there dwelt ſuch Clerks, as did chiefly ſtudy the forming of Writs, which regularly appertain to the Curſitors, that are Officers of *Chancery*. The firſt of theſe is called *Thavis Inn*, begun in the Reign of *Edward* the

the Third, and since purchased by *Lincolns Inn*, as was also *Furnivals Inn*; then there is *Bernards Inn*, *New Inn*, *Clements Inn*, *Cliffords Inn*, anciently the House of the Lord *Clifford*; *Staple Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the Staple; and *Lions Inn*, antiently a common Inn, with the Sign of the *Lion*.

These were heretofore preparatory Colledges for younger Students, and many were entred here, before admitted into the *Inns of Court*.

Now they are for the most part taken up by Attorneys, Sollicitors and Clerks, who have here their Chambers apart, and their Dyet at a very easie rate, in a Hall together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round knit Caps. These Colledges belong all to some Inns of Court, who send yearly some of their Barristers to read to these. In each of these Inns of *Chancery*, one with another, may be about sixty persons.

The Inns of Court were so named, as some think, because the Students therein, are to serve the Courts of Judicature: or else, because antiently these Colledges received onely the Sons of Noblemen, and better sort of Gentlemen, as *Fortescue* affirmeth.

Of these there are four: First, the *Two Temples*, heretofore the dwelling of the Knights Templers, and Purchased by some Professors of the Common-Law, above three hundred years ago. They are called the *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, in relation to *Essex* House, which was part of the Knights Templers, and called the *Outer Temple*, because it is seated without *Temple Bar*.

the two other Inns of Coert, are *Lincolns Inn*, belonging antiently to the Earls of *Lincolns*; and *Greys Inn*, belonging to the Noble Family of the *Greys*.

In the Reign of *Henry* VI. they so flourished, that there were in each of these, about two hundred Students, and a Student then expended yearly about 20 *l.* which was as much as Two hundred pounds now; for they had usually (as the *French* Nobles have now in their Academies) every one an old discreet Servant, and divers Masters for to instruct them in all laudable qualities; and therefore saith the same *Forteſcue*, *Ultra Studium legum*; *ſunt quaſi Gymnaſia omnium morum*. And the Students were onely, saith he, *Nobilium Filii*, that is, Gentlemen at least; for so the word *Nobilis* was then taken here, and is still in *France*: And therefore by command of King *James*, none were to be admitted into these Colledges, but Gentlemen by descent. Our Ancestors thought those of inferior Rank, would rather debase the honour of the Law, and would be prone to *Chicane*, or play Tricks, and not like to be so fit for Trusts and Honours, whereas the consideration of Birth and Fortune, makes Men more careful of ther Honour and Reputation.

If this Command of King *James* had been carefully observed, and one more added, *viz.* that none but Gentlemen should easily and ordinarily be admitted to Eccleſiastical Dignities, there would be in *England*, sufficient Provisions for the younger Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen, whereof, now very many are the objects of pity, either for suffering, or at least, for doing much evil, for want of fit employments, and there would be, doubtless, less corruption in our Eccleſiastical and Civil Government

vernment; the serious consideration whereof, would be a Work worthy of our Parliament.

These Societies are no Corporations, nor have any Judicial power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which have by consent the force of Laws: For lighter Offences they are only excommoned, or put out of Commons, not to eat with the rest; and for greater Offences they lose their Chambers, and are expelled the Colledge; and being once expelled, they are never received by any of the three other Societies. Which deprivation of Honour to young generous Spirits, is more grievous than perhaps deprivation of life.

These also, when they meet at Chappel, or Hall, or at Courts of Justice, wear a grave black Robe and Cap, at other times walk with Cloak and Sword.

There are no Lands or Revenues belong to these Societies, which being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchase, or have they any thing for defraying the Charges of the House, but what is paid at Admittances, and Quit-Rents for their Chambers.

The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, may be divided into four parts, Benchers, Utter-Barristers, Inner-Barristers, and Students.

Benchers are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government and Ordering of the whole House; and out of these is chosen yearly a Treasurer, who receiveth, disburseth, and accounteth for all Moneys belonging to the House.

Utter Barristers are such, as from their Learning and Standing, are called by the Bench-

ers, to Plead and Argue in the Society doubtful Cases and Questions, which are called *Moots* (from *Meeting*, the old *Saxon* Word for the *French*, *Assemble*, or else from the *French*, *Mot*, a word.) And whilst they Argue the said Cases, they sit uttermost on the Forms of the Benches, which they call the Bar.

Out of these Mootmen, are chosen Readers for the Inns of *Chancery*, belonging to the Inns of Court, whereof they are Members; where in Term-time, and Grand Vacations, they Argue Cases in the presence of Attorneys and Clerks.

All the rest are accounted Inner-Barristers, who, for want of Learning or Time, are not to Argue in these Moots; and yet in a Moot before the Benchers, two of these Inner Barristers, sitting on the same Form with the Utter Barristers, do, for their exercises, recite by heart, the Pleading of the same Moot Case, in *Law French*; which Pleading is the Declaration at large, of the said Moot Case, the one taking the part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendent.

The year also amongst them is divided into three parts, The *Learning Vacation*, the *Term Times*, and the *Dead*, or *Mean Vacation*.

They have two *Learning Vacations*, viz. *Lent Vacation*, which begins the first Monday in *Lent*, and continueth three weeks, and three days; and *Summer-Vacation*, which begins Monday after *Lammas-day*, and continueth also three weeks and three days. In these Vacations are the greatest Conferences and Exercises of Study, in manner following:

The Benchers appoint the eldest Utter-Barristers, to read among them openly in the Hall, where-

whereof he hath notice half a year before. He then, the first day, about eight of the clock, makes choice of some Act or Statute; whereupon he grounds his whole Reading for that Vacation, and declares such mischiefs and inconveniences as were unprovided before the same Act, and are provided by the said Act, and then reciteth certain Doubts and Questions, which he hath devised, that may grow upon the said Statute, and declareth his Judgment therein: After which, one of the younger Utter-Barristers, repeateth one Question propounded by the Reader, and doth, by way of Argument, labour to prove the Readers opinion to be against Law; and after him, the Senior Utter-Barrister and Readers, one after another, according to Seniority, do declare their Opinions and Judgements in the same: And then the Reader who did put the Case, endeavoureth to confute Objections laid against him, and to confirm his own opinion: After which, the Judges and Sergeants, if any be present, declare their Opinions; then the youngest Utter-Barrister again rehearseth another Case, which is prosecuted as the former was. And this Exercise continueth daily three or four hours.

Out of those who have Read once in the *Summer-Vacation*, and are Benchers, is chosen always one to Read in *Lent*, who observes the like manner of Reading as before is expressed.

Out of these Readers usually the Sergeants are chosen.

The

The Manner of Mooting in the Inns of Court, is thus:

IN these Vacations, after Supper, in the Hall, or after Drinking on Fasting nights, the Reader, with one or two of the Benchers, comes in, to whom one of the Utter-Barristers propounds some doubtful Case; which being argued by the Benchers, and lastly, by him that moved the Case; the Benchers sit down on the Bench, at the upper end of the Hall, whence they are called *Benchers*: And upon a Form, in the middle of the Hall, sit two Utter-Barristers: and on both sides of them, on the same Form, sitteth one Inner-Barrister, who doth, in *Law French*, declare to the Benchers (as the Sergeants do at the Bar in the Kings Court to the Judges) some kind of Action, the one being, as it were, retained for the Plaintiff, and the other for the Defendent. Which ended, the two Utter-Barristers argue such Questions as be disputable within the Case. After which, the Benchers do likewise declare their opinions, how they take the Law to be in these Questions.

In these Mootings, the Junior always argueth first, as is used among the Judges in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, and amongst the Sergeants in open Courts of Judicature. The Inner and Utter-Barristers plead here in *Law French*, and the Benchers in *English*; and at the Readings, the Readers Cases are put in *English*.

Mootings in the Inns of Chancery, *are thus:*

IN the *Learning Vacations*, each Utter-Barrister, who is a Reader in the Inns of *Chancery*, goes with two Students of the same Inn of Court, to the Inn of *Chancery*, where he is appointed to Read, and there meet him commonly, two of each Inns of Court, who sitting as the Benchers do in the Inns of Court at their Moots, they hear, and argue his Case.

In the four Inns of *Chancery*, that are scituated in *Holborn*, the Moots are read, either by those of *Greys Inn*, or *Lincolns Inn*; the others by those of the two Temples.

In Term-time, the onely Exercises of Learning, is arguing and debating Cases after Dinner, and Mooting after Supper, in the same manner, as in the Vacation-time.

The time between the Learning Vacations and Terms, is called the *Mean Vacation*, during which time, every day after Dinner, Cases are argued, as at other times; and after Supper, Moots are brought in, and pleaded by the Inner-Barristers, in the presence of the Utter-Barristers, which sit there in the room of the Benchers, and argued by them as the Benchers do in *Term-time* and *Learning-Vacation*.

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The Manner of keeping a Christmas *in any of the Inns of Court, thus,*

THE Students hold a Parliament before *Christmas*, and in case there be in *London* no Pestilence, and that the House is furnished with such number of Students, and of such quality, as are meet to keep a Solemn *Christmas*; then are chosen and appointed, certain of the Students to be Officers, in imitation of the Kings Court; as Comptroller of the *Inner-Temple* (an Office lately performed with much splendor and reputation, by *Thomas Walker* Esq;) so of the *Middle Temple*, stiled, *Lieutenant of the Tower*, and Treasurer, *&c.* These bear Rule in the House, during the whole time of *Christmas*; and are to behave themselves in that Port, Gravity, and Authority, as if they were so in the Kings House, that so hereafter they may know the better to behave themselves in case they should be promoted to that Honour: for these Gentlemen are usually of such quality, as come not hither with intent to profess the Law, but to learn so much Law, as may be necessary to preserve their Estates, and to make themselves accomplisht in other qualities necessary for Gentlemen.

At such time, they have here divers Divertisements, as Feasting every day, Singing, Dancing, Musick, Dicing, which last, is allowed there to all Comers, and is so excessive, that what the Dicers allow out of each winning to the Butlers Box, usually amounts to about 50 *l.* a day and a night, wherewith, a small Contribution

bution from each Student, are the great charges of the whole *Chriſtmaſs* defrayed.

Sometimes when their Publick Treaſury is great, they create a Prince among themſelves, with ſuch Title as they pleaſe to give him, and he hath all his Officers, and a Court ſuitable to a great Prince, and many of the prime Nobility and great Officers of State, are Feaſted and Entertained by him, with Interludes, *&c.* as was lately done at *Lincolns Inn*, with very much Magnificence, by Sir *John Lort*, by the Title of *Prince de la Grange*.

From *All-Saints day* to *Candlemaſs*, each Houſe uſually hath Revels on Holidays, that is, Muſick and Dancing, and for this is choſen ſome young Student to be Maſter of the Revels.

Note, That the manner of their Parliament is briefly thus;

Every Quarter commonly, the Benchers cauſe one of the ſtanding Officers of the Houſe, to ſummon a Parliament, which is onely an Aſſembly and Conference of Benchers and Uttermoſt-Barriſters, which are called the *Sage Company*, and meet in a place called the *Parliament Chamber*, and there Treat of ſuch Matters as ſhall ſeem expedient, for the good ordering of the Houſe, and the reformation of ſuch things as they ſhall judge meet to be reformed. Here are the Readers for *Lent* and *Summer-Vacation* elected; alſo the Treaſurer is here choſen, and the Auditors appointed to take the Accounts of the old Treaſurer, *&c.* Here Offences committed by any of the Society are puniſhed, *&c.*

Theſe Inns, of Court are moſt wiſely ſcituated by our Anceſtors between the Kings Courts of Judicature, and the moſt Opulent City of *London*.

In

In the four Inns of Court, are reckoned about 800 Students.

Lastly, there are two more Colledges called *Sergeants Inn*, where the Common-Law Student, when he is arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Diet. These are called, *Servientes ad Legem*, Sergeants at Law, and are as Doctors in the Civil Law; onely these have heretofore been reputed more Noble and Honourable. *Doctoris enim appellatio est Magisterii, Servientis vero Ministerii:* and therefore Doctors of Law are allowed to sit within the Bar in Chairs, and covered; whilst Sergeants stand without the Bar bareheaded, onely with Coif, or Caps on.

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief Account.

The young Student in the Common-Law, being born of a Gentile Stock, and bred two or three years in the University, and there chiefly versed in *Logick* and *Rhetorick*, both expedient for a Lawyer, and gotten some insight into the Civil Law, and some skill in the *French* Tongue as well as *Latin*, he is admitted to be one of the four Inns of Court, where he is first called a Moot-man, and after about seven years study, is chosen an Utter-Barrister; and having then spent twelve years more, and performed the Exercises beforementioned, he is chosen a Bencher, and some time after a Reader. During the Reading, which heretofore was three weeks and three days, as aforementioned, the Reader keeps a constant and sumptuous Feasting, inviting the chief Nobles, Judges, Bishops, great Officers of the Kingdom, and sometimes the King himself, that it costs them

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ſometimes 800 or 1000 *l.* Afterward he wears a long Robe, different from other Barriſters, and is then in a capacity to be made a Sergeant at Law, when His Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to call him, which is in this manner:

When the number of Sergeants is ſmall, the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common Pleas*, by the advice and conſent of the other Judges, makes choice of ſix or eight, more or leſs, of the moſt Grave and Learned of the Inns of Court, and preſents their Names to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, who ſends, by the Kings Writ, to each of them, to appear on ſuch a day before the King, to receive the State and Degree of a Sergeant at Law; at the appointed time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours, *viz.* Brown and Blew, come, accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries, to *Weſtminſter Hall*, there in publick take a Solemn Oath, and are cloathed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be ſeen no more in publick; after this, they Feaſt the great Perſons of the Nation, in a very magnificent and Princely manner; give Gold Rings to the Princes of the Bloud, Archbiſhops, Chancellor, and Treaſurer, to the value of 40 *s.* each Ring: to Earls, Biſhops, Rings of 20 *s.* to other great Officers, to Barons, great Prelates, *&c.* Rings of leſs value,

Out of theſe are choſen all the Judges of the *Kings Bench* and *Common Pleas*; wherefore all thoſe Judges do always wear the white Linnen Coif, which is the Principal Badge of a Sergeant, and which he had ever the priviledge to wear at all times, even in the Kings Preſence, and whilſt he ſpake to the King, though antiently

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ly it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as capped in the presence of the King of *England*, as at present is not allowed in the presence of the Pope, or of the Emperor.

When any of the aforementioned Judges are wanting, the King, by the advice of his Council, makes choice of one of these Sergeants at Law to supply his place, and constitutes him by Letters Patents Sealed by the Chancellor, who sitting in the middle of the rest of the Judges in open Court, by a set Speech, declares to the Sergeant (that upon this occasion is brought in) the Kings Pleasure, and to the People, the Kings goodness in providing the Bench with such able, honest Men, as that Justice may be done expeditely, and impartially to all His Subject, and then causes the said Letters Patents to be read; and being departed, the Chief Justice places the said Sergeant on the Bench, *Junior* of all the rest; and having taken his Oath, well and truely to serve the King, and His People in the Office of Justice, to take no Reward, to do equal and speedy Justice to all, &c. he sets himself to the execution of his Charge.

The Sergeant being then advanced to be a Judge; hath thereby great Honour, and a very considerable Salary, besides certain Perquisites; for each one hath at least 1000 *l.* a year from the King: And now in some things, his former Habit of a Sergeant is altered, his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the same; but there is besides a Cloak put over him, and closed on his right Shoulder; and instead of a *Caputium* lined with *Minever*, or *de Minuto vario*, divers small pieces of white rich Furr; onely the two Lord Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief Baron, have their Hoods, Sleeves, and Collars, turned up with Ermin.

Note,

Note, *That to the two Sergeants Inns belong the twelve Judges, and about Twenty six Sergeants.*

Antiently the Fee expected by a Sergeant from his Client, for advice given at his Chamber, or Pleading in any Court of Judicature, was no more than 20 *s.* and the Fee of a Barrister 10 *s.* (which yet is much more than is usually given in any of our Neighbor Nations at this day) but at present it is become almost ordinary to give some Sergeants 10 *l.* and some 20 *l.* and to a Barrister half as much, at the hearing of any considerable Cause; whereby it comes to pass, that some Lawyers in one year, gain in Fees Three thousand pounds, and some Four thousand pounds; and in few years purchase Estates fit for Lords, and sometimes live to see themselves to be advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as the late Lord Keepers, *Coventry*, *Finch*, and others.

Now all these forementioned Inns or Colledges, for the Students in our *Common-Law*, being not far distant from one another, do make the most famous Profession of the Law that is in the World, and it will be a very difficult thing to find in any one Foreign University, so many Students in the Law, that are of that ripe Age, past Childhood, and of that high Quality, most Gentlemen, and a considerable number of the Sons of the higher Nobility.

Of the Colledge of Civilians, *called* Doctors-Commons.

ALthough Degrees in the *Civil Law*, may be taken only in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the Theory best there to be acquired; yet the practice thereof is most of all in *London*, where a Colledge was long since purchased by Dr. *Henry Harvey* Dean of the Arches, for the Professors of the Civil Law in this City; and where commonly did reside the Judge of the Arches, the Judge of the *Admiralty*, and the Judge of the *Prerogative Court*, with divers other eminent *Civilians*, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in a Collegiate manner, and Commoning together, it was known by the name of *Doctors Commons*, and stood near *St. Pauls*, in the Parish of *St. Bennets Paul-Wharfe*; which Buildings being utter consumed by the late dreadful Fire, they all resided at *Exeter House* in the *Serand*, and are lately returned to their former place rebuilt, at the proper Costs and Charges of the said Doctors, where they now keep their several Courts and Pleadings every Term, which begins and ends almost at the same time with the Term at *Westminster*.

The chief Court of the Archbishop, is that of the *Arches*, whereof see more in the Chapter of the *Ecclesiastical Government* of *England*.

The Official, Principal of the same, and Judge of this Court, is stiled Dean of the *Arches*, and is at present Sir *Robert Wiseman* Doctor of Laws; who

who is now Vicar-General to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

He sitteth alone without any Assessors, and heareth and determineth all Causes, without any Jury of 12 Men, as is necessary in Common Law Courts.

The Office of the Actuary is to attend the Court, set down the Judges Decrees, Register the Acts of the Court, and send them in Books to the Registry. This Office is enjoyed by *Robert Thompson* Doctor of Laws, and Publick Notary.

To this Court belongeth an Actuary, a Register and a Beadle.

The Register of the Court is *John Clements*, whose Office is by himself, or Deputy, to attend the Court, receive all Libels or Bills, Allegations, and exhibits of Witnesses, Files all Sentences, and keeps the Records of the Court,

The Beadle attends the Court, carrieth a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons cited to appear.

Those that are allowed to be Advocates, and plead in this Court, are all to be Doctors of the *Civil Law*, in one of the Universities of *England*, who, upon their Petition to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted by the Judge of this Court, upon condition not to practise for one whole year, after such admittance.

The manner of their admittance, is thus, The two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes, with the Mace before them, conduct them up to the Court, with three low Reverences, and present him with a short *Latine* Speech, and the Rescript of the Archbishop: Then the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and

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some other prescribed in the Statute of the Arches, being taken, he is admitted by the Judge, and a Place and Seat in the Court assigned unto him, either a *Dextris* or *Sinistris*, which he is always to keep when he Pleads.

The Judge, and all the Advocates in this Court, always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffata, if they be of *Oxford*; or White Miniver Fur, if of *Cambridge*; and all round black Velvet Caps, and the Proctors wear or ought to wear Hoods lined with Lamb-Skin, if not Graduats, but if Graduats, Hoods, according to the Degree.

Here followeth a Catalogue of the Names of the Advocates, according to Seniority, not Precedence.

Doctor *Martin.*
Dr. *King*, Chancellor of *Ely*,
Dr. *Rob. Pepper*, Chancellor of *Norwich.*
Dr. *Cruſie*, Chancellor of *St. Davids.*
Dr. *Baldwin* Kt. Maſter of *Chancery*, and Chancellor of *Worceſter* and *Hereford.*
Dr. *Nicholſon*, Chancellor of *Glouceſter.*
Dr. *Lowen.*
Dr. *Wake*, Chancellor of *Peterborough.*
Dr. *Watkinſon.*
Dr. *Birkenhead*, Kt. Maſter of *Requeſts*, and Maſter of the *Faculties.*
Dr. *Warren.*
Dr. *David Bud*, Commiſſary of *Huntington.*
Dr. *Aldworth*, Chancellor of *Oxford.*
Sir *Tho. Exton*, Dr. of Laws, Chancellor of *London.*
Dr. *Hughs.*
Dr. *Lloyd*, Commiſſary of *Weſtminſter*, and Chancellor of *Landaffe.*
Dr *Boucher*, Profeſſor of *Oxford.*
Dr. *Edward Maſters*, Chancellor of *Exeter.*
Dr. *Clark*, Profeſſor of Law in *Cambridge.*
Dr. *Leighton* Kt.
Dr. *Digby.*
Dr. *Edw. Low* Kt. Maſter of *Chancery*, and Chancellor of *Salisbury.*
Dr. *Will. Trumball*, Chancellor *Rocheſter.*
Dr. *Henry Falconberg.*
Dr. *Tho. Pinfold*, Official of the Arch-Deacon of *London.*

Dr.

Dr. *Rich. Raines.*
Dr, *Briggs*, Chancellor of *Chichester.*
Dr. *Will. Oldys.*
Dr. *Charles Perrot.*
Dr. *Harrison.*
Dr. *Rob. Thomson.*
Dr. *Foster.*
Dr. *John Edisbury.*
Dr. *Hedges.*
Dr. *Brice.*
Dr. *Davenant.*

There are divers other Civilians, whereof some, not Advocates of this Court, are Chancellors to Bishops, or Commissaries; as,

Sir *Mundiford Bramstone* Kt. Doctor of Laws, and Chancellor of *Winchester.*
Dr. *Dean*, Chancellor of *Bath* and *Wells.*
Dr. *Wainwright*, Chancellor of *Chester.*
Dr. *Jones*, Chancellor of *Bristol.*
Chancellor of *Carlisle*, *Rowland Nichols* B. D.
Dr. *Pennington*, Chancellor of *Bangor.*
Dr. *Powel*, Chancellor of *St. Asaph.*

Here Note, That before the Vicar General, and Chancellors of the Bishops, are Tryable all Ecclesiastical Causes within their respective Dioceses, except Letters of Request, are granted by the Diocesan Bishop, or Ordinary of the place, to the Party, to sue in the Court of Arches, which is ordinary.

Note also, That the Vicar-Generals, and Chancellors, are appointed by the respective Archbishops and Bishops, by Letters Patents under their Seal, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of the respective Cathedrals.

The

The Proctors belonging to this Court aforementioned, are Persons that exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for them, and draw and give in Pleas or Libels and Allegations, in the behalf of their Clients, produce the Witnesses, prepare the Causes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with the Proceedings.

A List of the Proctors.

Mundy.
Francklyn, Kings Proctor.
Thomson.
Taylor.
Swallow.
Dyer, Batchelor of Laws.
Suckley.
Exton, Batchelor of Laws.
Smith.
Colquite.
Rock.
Tucker.
Cole.
Hill.
Adlington.
Smith junior.
Newcourt.
Burt.
Nixon.
Chapman.
Fillet.
Swallow junior.
Clements.
Lee.

Barret.
Hungerford.
Mackerel.
Sheppard.
Wynn.
Miller.
Waller.
Kerby.
Shaw.
Lovell.
Coleman.
Champarly.

They are also admitted by the *Fiat* of the Archbishop, introduced by the two Senior Proctors, and are allowed to practice immediately after their admission; they wear Black Robes and Hoods, lined with white Fur, taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, *&c.*

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and all Petitions made by the Proctors, are to be in the *Latine* Tongue.

All Process of this Court, run in the Name of the Judge, thus, *Robertus Wiseman Miles LL. Dr. Almæ Curæ Cant. de Arcubus Lond. Officialis Principalis*; and returnable before him heretofore in *Bow Church*, now in the *Common-Hall* at *Doctors Commons*.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are all in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Court it is.

Here Note, That the next morning after the sitting of this Court, the Judge of the Court of Audience *did usually sit, but since the late Troubles, that Court hath been discontinued.*

Next

Next is the Court of *Admiralty*, whereof see more in the Chapter of the *Military Government*.

The present Judge of this Court, is Sir *Leolin Jenkins* Kt. Doctor of Laws, whose Title is *Supremæ Curiæ Admiralitatis Angliæ locum tenens Judex sive Presidens.* The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High Admiral, and are directed to all Vice-Admirals, Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Marshals, and others, Officers and Ministers of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties as without.

To this Court belongs a Register, *Orlando Gee* Esq, a Marshal, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High Admiral.

The Lord Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor, and all other Advocates and Proctors are presented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the same day with the Arches, but in the afternoon, and heretofore at *St. Margarets Hill* in *Southwark*; but now in the same Common Hall at *Doctors Commons*. But the Admiralty Session is still held, for the Tryal of Malefactors, and Crimes committed at Sea, at the antient place aforesaid.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Lord High Admiral.

Next, is another Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, called the *Prerogative Court*, whereof see more in the Chapter of the *Ecclesiastical Government* of *England*.

The Judge of this Court, is the forenamed Sir *Liolin Jenkins*, and his Title here is, *Curiæ Prerogativæ Cant. Magister, Custos, sive Commissarius.*

All Citations and Decrees run in the Name of the Archbishop.

This Court is kept in the same common Hall in the afternoon, next day after the Arches, and was heretofore held in the Consistory of St. *Pauls*.

The Judge is attended by a Register, *Mark Cottle* Esq; who sets down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, and keeps the Records, all Original Wills and Testaments of parties dying, having *Bona Notabilia*, &c. The place is commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, now kept in the *Deans Court* near St. *Pauls* Church-yard; where, for a moderate Fee, one may search for, and have a Copy of any such Testament, made since the rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, by whom many Records and Writings in several places of *London* were then burnt and destroyed.

The Places belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

From the forementioned Courts, Appeals do lye to the Court of *Delegates*, whereof, more page 172. the Judges whereof are appointed by the Lord Chancellor, under the Great Seal of *England*, *pro illa vice*, and upon every Cause or Business, there is a new Commission, and new Judges, according to the nature of the Affair or Cause; as sometimes Bishops, Common-Law Judges, Noblemen, Knights and Civilians, sometimes Bishops and Civilians, and sometimes Common-Law Judges and Civilians, and sometimes Civilians onely.

To this Court belongs a standing Register, and the Court is kept in the same Common-Hall, in the afternoon, the day after the *Prerogative*

The

The Citations and Decrees here run in the Kings Name.

From this Court lies no Appeal in Common course.

But the King of his mere *Prerogative Royal*, may, and many times doth grant a Commission of *Review*, under the Broad Seal.

In this Colledge also usually resides the Vicar-General, belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who, as he is a Primate, hath the Guardianship of the Spiritualities of every Bishop within his Province, during the vacancy, and executes all Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction by his Vicar-General, who is at present in the Province of *Canterbury*, Sir *Robert Wiseman* Kt. Doctor of Laws.

The Archbishop of *York* hath the like Power in his Province, and his Vicar-General is Dr. *Burnel*; he hath also a *Prerogative Court*, whereof the Judge is Dr. *Lever*.

Of the Colledge of Phisitians in London.

AMongst other excellent Institutions in the City of *London*, there is a Colledge, or Corporation of Phisitians, who, by Charters, and Acts of Parliament of *Henry* the Eighth, and since his Reign, have certain Privileges, whereby no Man, though a Graduate in Phisick, of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, may, without Licence, under the said Colledge Seal, practice Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of this City, (nor in any other part of *England*, in case he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*.) Whereby also they can administer an Oath, Fine, and Imprison any Offenders, in that, and divers other particulars, can make By-Laws, purchase Lands, *&c.* Whereby they have Authority to search all the Shops of Apothecaries in and about *London*, to see if their Drugs and Compositions are wholesome, and well made; whereby they are freed from all troublesome Offices, as to serve upon Juries, to be Constable, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, or provide Arms or Ammunition, *&c.* any Member of that Colledge may practise Surgery if he please, not only in *London*, but in any part of *England*.

This Society had anciently a Colledge in *Knight-Rider-street*, the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Phisitian to King *Henry* the Eighth; since which, a House and Ground was purchased by the Society of Phisitians, at the end of *Amen Street*, whereon the ever famous Doctor *Harvey*,

Anno

Anno 1652. did erect, at his own proper charge, a Magnificent Structure both for Library and a Publick Hall, for the meeting of the ſeveral Members of this Society, endowed the ſame with his whole Inheritance, which he reſigned up while he was yet living, and in health, part of which he aſſigned for an aniverſary Harangue, to commemorate all their Benefactors, to exhort others, to follow their good Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the worthy Company.

Anno 1666. This goodly Edifice could not eſcape the Fury of that Dreadful Fire, and that Ground being but a Leaſe, the preſent Fellows of this Colledge, have purchaſed, with their own Moneys, a fair piece of Ground in *Warwick Lane*, whereon they have raiſed a very Magnificent Edifice.

Of this Colledge there is a Preſident, four Cenſors, and eight Elects, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom, one is choſen every year to preſide.

The four Cenſors of the Colledge have, by their Charter, authority to ſurvey, correct, and govern all Phyſitians, or others, that ſhall practiſe in *London*, or within ſeven miles of the ſame; to Fine, Amerce, and Impriſon any of them, as they ſhall ſee cauſe.

An

An exact Account of all, who are the present Members of the Kings Colledge *of Physitians in* London.

Socii Colleg. Med. Lond.

DR. *John Micklethwaite* President.
Henry, Lord Marquis of *Dorcester*.
Sir *George Ent* Kt.
Dr. *William Crane*.
Sir *Alexander Fraser* M. Reg. Prim.
Dr. *Nathaniel Paget*.
Dr. *Thomas Coxe*.
Dr. *Daniel Whistler*.
Dr. *John King*.
Sir *Charles Scarburgh* Kt. Med. Reg. Ord.
Dr. *Thomas Witherley*, Med. Reg. Ord.
Dr. *Christopher Merret*.
Dr. *Samuel Collins*.
Dr. *Lucas Rugeley*.
Sir *William Petty* Kt.
Dr. *Gualterus Charleton*.
Sir *Edward Greaves* Bar.
Dr. *Thomas Wolfe*.
Sir *John Finch* Kt.
Sir *Thomas Banes* Kt.
Dr. *George Rogers*.
Dr. *Walter Mills*.
Dr. *Zurishaddi Lang*.
Dr. *John Betts*.
Dr. *John Twisden*.
Dr. *Thomas Waldron*, Med. Reg. Ord.

Dr. *Peter*

Dr. *Peter Berwick.*
Dr. *Arthur Dacres.*
Dr. *Samuel Collins*, jun.
Dr. *Caſpar Needham.*
Dr. *John Packer.*
Dr. *Thomas Allen.*
Dr. *Nathaniel Hodges.*
Dr. *Thomas Millington.*
Dr. *John Smith.*
Dr. *John Lawſon.*
Dr. *Eliſha Coyſh.*
Dr. *Humphrey Brooke.*
Dr. *John Atfield.*
Dr. *John Downes.*
Dr. *William Croone.*
Dr. *Edward Browne.*
Dr. *Thomas Burwell.*
Dr. *Thomas Short.*
Dr. *Foſias Clark.*
Dr. *Richard Lower.*
Dr. *Thomas Frankland.*
Dr. *Richard Torleſs.*
Dr. *Sam. Morrice.*
Dr. *Thomas Alvey.*

Candidates.

Dr. *Henry Yerbury.*
Dr. *George Smith.*
Dr. *Peter Gerrard.*
Dr. *James Ruſine.*
Dr. *William Vaughan.*
Dr. *Francis Eedes.*
Dr. *Edward Hulſt.*
Dr. *Richard Morton.*
Dr. *Thomas Novell.*
Dr. *Charles Goodal,*

Dr. *William Warner.*
Dr. *Phineas Fowke.*

Honorary Fellows.

Sir *Thomas Browne* Kt.
Sir *William Langham* Kt.
Dr. *Robert Bidgood.*
Dr. *William Denton.*
Dr. *Thomas Timme.*
Dr. *Thomas Arris.*
Dr. *Owen Meverell.*
Dr. *Robert Fielding.*
Sir *Theodore de Vaux* Kt.
Dr. *Edmond Dickenson.*
Dr. *Nicholas Carter.*
Dr. *Nicholas Stanley.*
Dr. *John Fisher.*
Dr. *Walter Needham.*
Dr. *Nicholas Barbon.*

Licentiates.

Sir *Jo. Wedderburn* Kt.
Mr. *Jo. Trist.*
Dr. *Barrough.*
Dr. *Phillip Broome.*
Mr. *Simon Welman.*
Dr. *William Sydenham.*
Dr. *Robert Wrench.*
Mr. *Jo. Feake.*
Dr. *Thomas Gibson.*
Dr. *Richard Browne.*

Anciently, the usual Fee of a Doctor was 20 *s.* and one that had not taken that Degree 10 *s.* at present there is no certain Rule: but some that are eminent have received in Fees year-

yearly two or three thouſand pounds, and purchaſed great Eſtates; which in other Countreys is very rare.

Beſides the worthy perſons mentioned in the Liſt above, there are divers Phyſitians that have good practice in *London*, although they they never had any Licence, which is connived at by the Colledge; and ſo is the too much practiſe of *Empricks*, *Mountebanks*, *pretended Chymiſts*, *Apothecaries*, *Chyrurgions*, *Wiſe-women*, &c. In which piece of folly, the Engliſh ſurpaſs all the Nations of Chriſtendom.

And yet, by the Law of *England*, if one who is no Phyſitian or Chirurgion, or not expreſly allowed to practiſe, ſhall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his hand; this is Felony in the perſon preſuming ſo do.

Here

Of the Colledge of Heralds.

NOt far from the Colledge of *Doctors Commons*, stood the *Colledge of Heralds*, a good part of which is now rebuilt; (that is, of such as are to be Messengers of War and Peace, that are skilful in Descents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Armories) an antient House, built by *Thomas Stanly* Earl of *Derby*, who married the Mother of King *Henry* VII. and bestowed by Queen *Mary* on the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms for ever, to the end that they and their Successors, might dwell together (if they so pleased) and assemble, confer, and agree for the good Government of their Faculty; and that their Records might there be safely Preserved, *&c.*

They were made a Colledge or Corporation by Charter of King *Richard* the Third, and by him had several Priviledges granted unto them; as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome Offices of the Kingdom.

Afterwards another Charter of Priviledges was granted unto the Society by King *Edward* the Sixth, in the third year of his Reign.

Of this Collegiate Society are first, three, stiled *Reges Armorum Anglorum*, Kings at Arms, six called *Heralds*, and four *Pursuivants* at Arms.

Amongst the Kings at Arms, the first and principal is called *Garter*, instituted by King *Henry* the Fifth, whose Office is to attend the Knights of the Garter at their Solemnities, and to Marshal the Solemnities at the Funerals of all the Higher Nobility of *England*, to advertise those that are chosen of their new

new Election, to call on them to be installed at *Windsor*, to cause their Arms to be hung up upon their Seats there, to carry the Garter to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for which purpose, he was wont to be joined in Commission with some principal Peer of the Realm, &c.

The next is *Clarencieux*, so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belonged; for *Lionel*, third Son to *Edward* the Third, marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, had with her the Honor of *Clare* in the County of *Thomond*; whereupon he was afterwards created Duke of *Clarence*, or the Territory about *Clare*; which Dukedom escheating to King *Edward* the Fourth, by the death of his Brother *George* Duke of *Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belonged to that Duke, a King at Arms, and named him *Clarencieux* in French, and *Clarentius* in Latin. His Office is to Marshal and dispose the Funerals of all the lower Nobility, as Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen on the South-side of *Trent*, and therefore sometime called *Surroy* or *Southroy*.

The third King at Arms is *Norroy*, or *Northroy*, whose Office is to do the like on all the North-side of *Trent*.

The two last are called *Provincial Heralds*, *England* being by them divided into two Provinces.

These by Charter have power to visit Noblemens Families, to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their Arms, to appoint Men their Arms or Ensigns, and, with *Garter*, to direct the *Heralds*.

The

The six Heralds, antiently belonging properly to Dukes, have been sometimes named *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus called and ranked: First, *Windsor*, Secondly, *Richmond*, Thirdly, *Chester*, Fourthly, *Somerset*, Fifthly, *York*, Sixthly, *Lancaster*. Whose Office was antiently to attend Dukes in Marshal Executions: Now they are to wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, Proclaim War and Peace, &c. thence perhaps named *Heralds*, from two *German* words, *Heare* and *Healt*, that is, the Armies Champion, to denounce War, or offer Peace; as the *Feciales* of the *Romans* did, and from hence probably seven Danish Kings, and some Kings of *Norway*, and of *Sueden*, and some of *England*, before the Conquest, have had the name of *Harold*, which is all one (saith *Verstegan*) with *Herald*.

Of these Heralds in *England* there were antiently many, and so likewise of Pursuivants, whereof at present there are but four, thus named, *Rouge-Cross*, *Rouge-Dragon*, *Portcullice*, and *Blewmantle*; from such Badges heretofore worn by them, as it is thought.

The service of these, and of the Heralds, and of the whole Colledge, is used in Marshalling and Ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christnings, Funerals, Interviews, Feasts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shews, Justs, Tournaments, Combats before the Constable and Marshal, &c. Also they take care of the Coats of Arms, of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry; briefly, whatsoever concerns Honor is their care and study; they are *Tanquam Sacrorum Custodes, & Templi Honoris Æditui*.

All these receive Annual Stipends out of the Kings *Exchequer*. They are all to be Gentlemen at

at least; and the six Heralds are expressly made Esquires by the King, when they are created Heralds.

Anciently the Kings at Arms were Created and Solemnly Crowned by the Kings of *England* themselves, and the Heralds and Pursuivants had their Creation from the Kings Hand: but of later times the Earl Marshal hath had a special Commission for every particular Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

For the Creating and Crowning of *Garter* King of Arms, there are first to be provided a Sword and a Book, whereon to take a Solemn Oath; then a Gilt Crown, a Collar of S's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl is the Fee of the new Created King; also a Coat of Arms of Velvet richly embroidered: His Creation is on this manner: First, he kneels down before the Earl Marshal, and laying his hand on the Book and Sword, another King at Arms reads the Oath; which being taken, and the Book and Sword; next are read the Letters Patents of his Office; during which, the Earl Marshal pours the Wine on his head, gives him the name of *Garter*, then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of S's, and the Crown on his head.

The Oath is to obey, first, the Supreme Head of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and then the noble Knights of that Order, in such things as belong to his Office: to inquire diligently of all the Noble and Notable Acts of every Knight of the Order, and therefore to certifie the Register of that Order, that he may Record the same, and to give notice to the King and the Knights of the Order, of the death of any of that Society: to have an exact Knowledge of all the Nobility, to instruct Heralds

Heralds and Pursuivants in doubts concerning the Office of Arms; to eschew and avoid all persons of ill reputation; to be more ready to excuse than to blame any Noble Person, unless called by Authority to witness against them, &c. This Officer hath a double Salary, double to the two other Kings, and hath moreover Fees at the Instalments; yearly Wages given by the Knights of the Garter, hath their uppermost Garment at their Instalments, &c.

The two Provincial Kings at Arms *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, are created by Letters Patents, a Book, a Sword, &c. as *Garter*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

A Herald at Arms is also created with the like Ceremony; onely his Coat of Arms must be Sattin, embroidered and enricht with Gold, and must be brought in with two Heralds, as the Kings at *Arms* are by two Kings at *Arms*.

They take a solemn Oath to be true to the King, to be serviceable to Gentlemen, to keep secrets of Knights, Esquires, Ladies, and Gentlewomen; to assist distressed Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, Widows, and Virgins; to avoid Taverns, Dicing, and Whore-houses, &c. Pursuivants at Arms are created also by Letters Patents, a Book, a Bowl of Wine, and a Coat of Arms of Damask, and to be brought in, as the Heralds, before the Earl Marshal, or his Deputy; and to swear in solemn manner to be true to the King, to be serviceable to all Christians, to be secret and sober, to be more ready to commend than to blame, to be humble, lowly, &c.

Part of this Colledge is since the late dreadfull Fire rebuilt, and the Library now kept there, (being upon St. *Bennets* Hill, near *Doctors Commons, London,*) where are some Officers of

of Arms always waiting to ſatisfie Comers touching Deſcents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, &c as was formerly done at the forementioned Houſe up in *London*, which is now begun to be rebuilt by the Members of the Colledge. (and it is hoped) may in a ſhort time, by the bountiful Contributions of all Men that have any ſenſe of Honour remaining, be compleated, to the Glory of this City and Kingdom.

All of this Colledge being the Kings ſworn Servants, the Reader may find a Liſt of their Names in the Firſt Part, *about the Kings Court. Which not being exhibited in due order, you have here a Catalogue of their Names and Offices as they now ſtand.*

Kings
- Sir *William Dugdale* Kt. *Garter.*
- Sir *Edward Byſſhe* Kt. *Clarenceux.*
- Sir *Henry St. George* Kt. *Norroy.*

Heralds
- Sir *Thomas St. George* Kt. *Somerſet.*
- *Robert Deveniſh* Eſq; *York.*
- *John Dugdale* Eſq; *Windſor.*
- *Francis Sandford* Eſq; *Lancaſter.*
- *Henry Dethick* Eſq; *Richmond.*
- *Tomas May* Eſq; *Cheſter.*

Purſuivants
- *Thomas Holford* Gent. *Portcullis.*
- *John Gibbon* Gent. *Blewmantle.*
- *Henry Ball* Gent. *Rouge-Croix.*
- *Gregory King* Gent. *Rouge-Dragon.*

Within

Within the Walls of *London* is also seated a Colledge, built by the forementioned worthy person Sir *Thomas Gresham*, and endowed in manner following: After he had built the *Royal Exchange*, he gave the Revenue thereof, the one Moity to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors; and the other Moity to the Company of Mercers in Trust, that the Mayor and Aldermen should find in all time to come, four able persons to read within this Colledge, Divinity, Geometry, Astronomy, and Musick, and to allow to each of them, beside their fair Lodging, 50 *l.* a year. And that the Company of Mercers should find three more able Men, to read Civil Law, Physick, and Rhetorick, and to allow to each one of them, besides fair Lodgings, 50 *l.* a year. And that these several Lecturers should read in Term-time, every day in the Week (except Sundays) aforenoon in Latin, and afternoon the same in English: The Musick Lecture, to be read only in English.

The Professors or Fellows of this Colledge have ever been, and still are persons of the choicest Parts, and are at present these that follow: For Divinity, Mr. *Giffard*, for Astronomy, Dr. *Pope*, for Geometry, Mr. *Robert Hook*, who also hath a Mechanick Lecture for Natural Philosophy, lately instituted by Sir *John Cutler*, yet living, with a Salary of 50 *l. per annum*, to be read at the time and place where the Royal Society shall meet. Next the Musick Lecturer, is Sir *Thomas Banes*: for Civil Law, Doctor *Clerk*; for Physick, Dr. *Goddard*; and for Rhetorick, Mr. *Fencks*.

Divers other worthy Works were done by that most Noble Citizen Sir *Thomas Gresham*, as

as can testifie his Almes-Houses in *Broad-street*, the considerable Sums of Mony distributed quarterly for ever, to five Prisons and four Hospitals in and about this City.

There is also within *London*, another called *Sion Colledge*, founded by *Thomas White* Doctor in Divinity, for the use of the Clergy of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof; and a part thereof to be for 20 poor people; to perform all which, he gave 3000 *l.* and for the maintenance of those poor, he setled 120 *l.* a year for ever, and 40 *l.* a year for a Sermon in Latin, at the beginning of every quarter, and a plentiful Dinner for all the Clergy that shall then meet there. In this Colledge is a fair spacious Library, built by *John Symson*, Rector of St. *Olaves*, *Hartstreet*, and one of the said Doctor *Whites* Executors, and by the Bounty of divers Benefactors, this Library hath been well furnished with Books, chiefly such as are useful for Divines. This Colledge felt the rage of the late Fire, but is almost reparied again.

A little without the Walls stands another Colledge or Collegiate House, called anciently the *Chartreuse*, now corruptly called the *Charter-House*, it being heretofore a Covent of *Carthusian Monks*, called in French *des Chartreux*. This Colledge, called *Suttons Hospital*, consists of a Master or Governor, at present *Matthew Clifford* Esq; a Chaplain, Doctor *Patrick*, a Master and Usher to instruct 44 Scholars; besides fourscore decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers and Merchants, who have all a plentiful maintenance of Diet, Lodging, Clothes and Physick, *&c.* and live all together in a Collegiate manner: with much cleanness and

and neatness: and the 44 Scholars have not onely necessaries whilst they are here taught, but if they become fit for the *Universities*, there is also unto each one, out of the yearly Revenues of this Colledge 20 *l.* yearly and duly paid for eight years after they come to the University; and to others fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable Sum of Money to bind them Apprentices. There are moreover all sorts of Officers expedient for such a Society, as Physitian, Apothecary, Steward, Cooks, Butlers, *&c* who have all competent Salaries. This vast Revenue and Princely Fourdation, was the sole gift of an ordinary Gentleman, Mr. *Thomas Sutton*, born in *Lincolnshire*: and 'twas of such high Account, as it was thought fit, that by the Kings Letters Patents under the great Seal, divers persons of the highest Dignity and Quality in Church and State, should always be the Overseers and Regulators of this Society, as the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer, and thirteen others

Besides there are in *London* divers endowed Schools, which in *France* would be stiled Colledges; as *Paul's* School, founded 1512, by *John Collet* Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of St. *Puals*, for 153 Children to be taught there *gratis*, for which purpose he appointed a Master, a Sub-Master or Usher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever, committing the oversight thereof to the Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of the Mercers in *London*; for his Father *Henry Collet*, sometime Lord Mayor of *London*, was of the *Mercers Company*. This famous School was also lately burnt down, and is now re-edified in a far more magnificent,

com-

commodious and beautiful manner; the worthy Maſter thereof is Mr. *Gale*.

There are in *London* divers other endowed Schools, as Merchant-Tailers, Mercers-Chappel, &c. a particular Account whereof, the deſigned brevity of this Treatiſe will not admit.

It would alſo make this Book too much ſwell, to give an account of the many richly endowed Hoſpitals, Almes-houſes, Work-houſes, or Houſes of Correction, the many ſtately built Taverns, Inns, and Coffee-houſes, ſome whereof ſurpaſs all others in foreign Parts; and are worthy to be viewed by curious Travellers, who may alſo find it worthy their pains, to remark the ſeveral ſpacious well built Theaters, which for variety of Scenes, excellent Actors, Language, Deſigns, Muſick, &c. are hardly to be equalled: Moreover they may obſerve the many fair Market-places, abundantly furniſhed with all variety of Victuals four times every week, the weekly Horſe Fairs, the great commodiouſneſs of Hackney Coaches, of Sedans, of Boats, &c. The mighty chargeable and beautiful Work rendring Navigable the Fleet Brook, from the River *Thames* up to *Holborn Bridge*, the curious Stone-Bridges over it, the many huge Vaults on each ſide thereof, to Treaſure up *Newcaſtle* Coal for the uſe of the Poor. The coſtly *Bow Tower* in *Cheapſide*, which for Height, Solidity, Architecture, and a Ring of Bells, will probably be one of the beſt in *England*. The neatly wrought Conduit in the Market-place, at the Weſt-end of *Lumbard-ſtreet*, whereupon is placed a very magnificent Statue of King *Charles* the Second on Horſeback, trampling upon an Enemy, all in excellent white Mrable,

Marble, at the sole cost and charges of that worthy Citizen and Alderman of *London*, Sir *Robert Viner* Knight and Baronet; also to consider, the City of *Westminster*, and the Burrough of *Southwark*, both which seem now to be swallowed up in *London*, whereof let this brief Account following suffice.

Westminster.

Within the Precincts of *Westminster* are many Magnalia, several things as remarkable as any aforementioned: The ancient stately Abbey-Church, founded before the *Norman* Conquest, by the Pious King *Edward* the Confessor, and most richly endowed; afterwards rebuilt from the ground by King *Henry* the Third, with that rare Architecture now seen, wherein are the most Magnificent Tombs and Monuments of our Kings and Queens, of our greatest Nobles, and famous Worthies of *England*. To the East end of which is added a Chappel of King *Henry* the Seventh, which, for the most admiral Artificial Work without and within, for a Monument of massie Brass, most curiously wrought, is scarce to be paralell'd in the World.

This huge Fabrick stands where first was the Temple of *Apollo*; and afterwards King *Segbert* the Saxon King, that first built St. *Pauls* aforementioned, built here a Church to St. *Peter*.

Queen *Elizabeth* converted this Abbey into a Collegiate Church, and therein placed a Dean, 12 Secular Cannons or Prebendaries, Petty Canons and others of the Quire to the number of 30, and ten Officers belonging to the Collegiate Diet, two Schoolmasters, 40 Scholars, 12 Almes-men, with plentifull maintenance for all, besides Stewards, Receivers, Registers, Collectors, and other Officers; the principal

principal whereof is the High Steward of *Westminster*, who is usually one of the prime Nobility, and was the late Lord Chamberlain. The Dean is intrusted with the custody of the *Regalia* at the Coronation, honoured with a place of necessary service at all Coronations, and a Commission of Peace within the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, the Dean and Chapter invested with all manner of jurisdiction, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, not only within the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, but within the Precinct of St. *Martin le Grand*, within the Walls of *London*, and in some Towns of *Essex* exempted in the one, from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*; and in the other from that of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

For Ecclesiastical Causes and probate of Wills, it hath a Royal Jurisdiction, Dr. *Richard Lloyd* is Commissary, from whom Appeal must be onely to the King in his High Court of Chancery, who thereupon issueth out a Commission of Delegates under the Great Seal of *England*.

When the Convocation is adjourned from St. *Pauls* (for the conveniency of being nearer to the Parliament) to *Westminster*, the Bishops first declare (upon a Protestation made by the Dean there) that they intend not thereby to violate that high Priviledge, *viz. That no Bishop or Archbishop may come there without the leave of the Dean first obtained.*

There is also a fair publick Library, free for all Strangers to study both morning and afternoon always in Term-time.

Next this Church stood the Royal Palace, and usual place of Residence for the Kings of *England*, who ordinarily held their Parliament and

and all their Courts of Judicature in their dwelling Houses (as was done at *Paris* by the King of *France*, in the Isle *de Nostre Dame*, and is done at this day at *Madrid* by the King of *Spain*) and many times sate themselves in the said Courts of Judicature, as they do still in their Court of Parliament.

A great part of this huge Palace was in the time of *Henry* VIII. destroyed by Fire, what remained hath still been employed for the use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, and for the chief Courts of Judicature. The great Hall where these are kept, some say was built by King *William Rufus*, others by King *Richard* II. about 300 years ago, and for all dimensions, is not to be equalled by any Hall in Christendom.

Moreover, Strangers and Forreigners may take notice of the extraordinary commodiousness, conveniency and situation of the present Royal Palace, and usual place of Residence of our Kings, called *Whitehall*, belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Woolsey*, seated between a noble Navigable River, and a most delectable Park; of the great Chamber there, called the *Banqueting-House*, the like whereof for spaciousness, beauty, Peinture, and exact proportion, no King in *Europe* can parael; of another Royal Park, called St. *James*'s, of *Clarendon-House*, which, for situation, and an uniform solid Structure, is admirabl; of *Berkley-House*; of the many stately uniform Piles in St. *James*'s Fields, of *Wallingford-House*, *Northumberland-House*, and *York-House*, of *Britains* Burse, or the new *Exchange*, a place excellently furnished with all kind of choice Commodities and Wares for Ladies, *Salisbury*, and *Worcester-Houses*, of the *Savoy*, a vast Building first erected

erected by *Peter* Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, Unkle to *Eleanor*, Wife to our King *Henry* the Third, who after purchased the same for her Son, *Edmund*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and is now a famous Hospital, built all of huge stone, and more like a Kings Palace; of another Royal Palace called *Somerset-House*, built by *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, Unkle to King *Edward* the Sixth of *Arundel*, *Essex*, *Exeter*, *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Newport*, and *Southampton* Houses, of the uniform stately Buildings, and forementioned large *Piazza's* or open places (for which the Cities in *Italy* are so highly esteemed) in *Covent-Garden*, *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, and *Southampton-Buildings*, not to be equalled in any of our Neighbor Countries.

As for the *Borough* of *Southwark*, granted by King *Edward* the Sixth, by his Letters Patents to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, called the *Bridg-ward* without, and governed by one of the twenty six Aldermen of *London*; it hath nothing much remarkable, only; that it is so rich and populous, that it pays more in a Subsidy to the King, and musters more Men than any other City in *England* besides. *Southwark.*

Lastly, very remarkable also is the Campaign or Countrey on all sides of this great City, for the number of the Royal Palaces, the multitude of stately Houses, and Gardens of Noblemen; the innumerable fair Summer Dwelling-Houses of the wealthy Citizens; the pleasant fertile Meadows, enclosed Pastures and Corn-Fields; the abundance of Nurseries and Seminaries, where are to be sold all sorts of Fruit-Trees, Flowers, Herbs, Roots, as well for Physick, as for Food and Delight; the frequency, populousness, and wealthiness of the Villages; whereas

the Campaigns about *Rome* and *Madrid* are more like Desarts.

The Arms of the City of *London*, are Argent Cross-Gules, with the Sword of St. *Paul*, not the Dagger of *William Walworth*, as some have conceited; for this Coat did belong to the City before *Walworth* slew *Wat Tyler* the Rebel, as learned Antiquaries affirm.

Of

Of the Universities of England.

THE English Universities are so famous beyond the Seas, and so much surpass all other in the world, that they abundantly deserve a larger account than can suite with the designed brevity of this Manual; however they shall not be passed over in silence.

Nothing was ever devised more singularly beneficial to Gods Church, and Mans happiness, than what our Ancestors have, to their eternal renown, performed by setling such vast Revenues, and erecting such admirable Structures for Learning, as our Universities do contain; and by providing thereby that men of choice parts, after reasonable time spent in contemplation, may be called forth to act and practice in Church and State.

In the beautiful Fabrick of the Kingdom of *England*, the two Eyes are the two Universities, *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, those two Nurseries or Seminaries of Learning and Religion, which, for number and magnificence of richly Endowed Colleges; for Liberal Stipends to all sorts of Publick Professors; for well furnished publick and private Libraries, for large Charters, Priviledges, and Immunities; for number, and quality of Students; for exact Discipline and Order, are not to be paralell'd in the whole World.

They were anciently called *Academies*, from a *Grove* so named near *Athens*, whither *Plato*, *Zenocrates*, and other Philosophers retired, for the Study of *Sciences*.

Of later times they have been stiled *Universities. A professione Universalium Scientiarum & Artium liberalium.*

An University is now properly an *Incorporation* (under one Government) of many publick Schools, ordained especially for the Study and Profession of *Divinity, Civil Law*, and *Physick*, and also of *Philosophy*, and of other Liberal Sciences and Arts, as Hand-maids to the former.

Oxford, *quasi* Ousford, *Isidis Vadum*, the name of the chief River whereon it is seated, or perhaps from *Bovis Vadum*, a Ford for *Oxen* to pass through before the use of Bridges; as *Thracius Bosspherus*, signifying the like, is by the Germans called *Ochenfurt*.

It is seated at the meeting of two clear Fishy Rivers, in such a healthy Air, and pleasant rich Soil, that it hath anciently been called, *Bellositum Bellasis* or *Beaulieu*.

It lies 51 Degrees, 42 Minutes Latitude, and about 22 Degrees Longitude, almost in the same Climate with that most ancient famous City and University of *Athens*, that once fruitful Mother, and careful Nurse of many Arts and Sciences, and beneficial Inventions.

Oxford was a place of publick Studies above nine hundred years ago, and much augmented (not founded) by the Learned *Saxon* King, *Alfred*, hath been very anciently reckoned the *Second University* among the four principal of *Europe*, whereof the others are *Paris* in *France*, *Bononia*, now called *Bologna* in *Italy*, and *Salamanca* in *Spain*: and although *Paris* hath usually been named in the first place, yet it hath been acknowledged to be *Oxoniæ Propago*; and if *Paris* for a time was more flourishing, yet since, in many respects, t is excelled by this of *Oxford*.

Oxford

Oxford is an ancient City, consisting of two sorts of Inhabitants, *viz. Students* and *Citizens*, living one amongst another, though wholly separate for Government and Manners: for when former Kings of *England* perceived that they could not (as at *Paris*) be separated by a River, they thought best to disjoyn them, as much as might conveniently be, by Priviledges and whole manner of Government; so that there are not the same limits; for the University have them much larger, not the same stroke and authority of Justice, or Power of Magistrates; for the Chancellor of the University, and in his absence, his Vice-Chancellor is not only in place, but in all affairs of moment, (though concerning the City it self) superiour to the Mayor of the Town.

Nor are they governed by the same kind of Laws, for all Members of the University, are subject to the Vice-Chancellors Judicial Courts; which are ruled wholly by the Civil Law.

Over the University, next under the King is placed the forementioned Magistrate, called the Chancellor; who is usually one of the Prime Nobility, and neareſt in favour with the Soverein Prince, elected by the Students themselves, in Convocation, to continue *durante vita*; whose Office is to take care of the Government of the whole University, to maintain the Liberties and Priviledges thereof, to call Assemblies, to hear and determine Controversies, to call Courts, punish Delinquents, *&c.*

This great Honour is enjoyed at present by *James* Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Steward of the Kings Houshold.

The next in Dignity amongst the Officers of the University of *Oxford*, is the High Steward, who is nominated by the Chancellor, and ap-

proved by the University, and is also *durante vita*: whose Office is to assist the *Chancellor*, *Vice-Chancellor*, and *Proctors*, upon their Requests, in the execution of their Places; also to hear and determine Capital Causes, according to the Laws of the Land, and Priviledges of the University, so oft as the Chancellor shall require him.

This Honour is held by *John*, Earl of *Bridgwater*.

The third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, and is commonly the Head of some Colledge: His *Duty* is in the Chancellors absence to do whatever almost the Chancellor might do if he were present. Moreover, he takes care that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises be performed, that Hereticks, Fanaticks, Nonconformists, Pandors, Bawds, and Whores, *&c*, be expelled the University, and the Converse with Students; that the Proctors and other Officers and publick Servants of the University, duly perform their duty; that Courts be duly called, and Law Suits determined without delay: in a word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the University, or may conduce to the advancement of good literature, may be carefully obtained. The present Vice-Chancellor is Doctor *William Clerk*, President of *Maudlin* Colledge.

Fourthly, The two Proctors, chosen every year out of the several Colledges by turns these are to assist in the Government of the University, more particularly in the business of Scholastick Exercises, and taking Degrees, in searching after, and punishing all Violaters of Statutes, or Priviledges of the University, all Night-Walkers, *&c*.

They

They have also the oversight of Weights and Measures, that so the Students may not be wronged.

They are at present Mr. *Vernon* of *Exeter* Colledge, and Mr. *Croswait* of *Queens* Colledge.

Next in order is the Publick Orator, whose business is to write Letters, according to the orders of the Convocation, or Congregation; also at the Reception of any Prince or great Person that comes to see the University, to make solemn Harangues, &c. He is now *Robert South*, Doctor in Divinity.

There is the *Custos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records, whose Duty it is, not only to collect and keep the Charters, Priviledges, and Records that concern the University, but also to be always ready to produce them before the Chief Officers, and to plead the Rights and Priviledges of the said University. This Office is now in the trust of Dr. *Wallis*.

Lastly, is the Register of the University, Master *Cooper*, whose Office is to Register all Transactions in Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

Besides the forementioned Officers, there are certain publick Servants of the University, called *Bedels*, from the *High Dutch Bitten*, or else from the *Low Dutch Bidden*, to summon, admonish, or pray; of these there are six, whereof three are called *Squire Bedels*, and carry large Maces of Silver Gilt; the other three are stiled *Yeomen Bedels*, and carry large Silver Maces ungilt.

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellor in Publick, doing what belongs to his place, and at his command to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison, to summon any, to publish the calling of Courts or Convocati-

vocations, to Conduct Preachers to Church, or Lecturers to School, &c.

Upon more solemn times and occasions, there is a seventh, that carries in his hand a Silver Rod, and is thence called the *Verger*, who, with all the other six, walk before the Vice-Chancellor, and is ready to observe his commands, and to wait on Grand Compounders, &c.

Other publick Servants of less note, shall be passed by.

Many Kings of *England* have been great Favourers of Learning, and esteemed it their Honour to give or enlarge the Priviledges of the Universities.

By Charter of *Edward* the Third, the Mayor of *Oxford* is to obey the orders of the Vice-Chancellor, and to be in subjection to him.

The Mayor, with the chief Burgesses in *Oxford*, and also the High Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, every year in a solemn manner take an Oath, given by the Vice-Chancellor to observe and conserve the Rights, Priviledges, and Liberties of the University of *Oxford*.

And every year on the day of St. *Scholastica*, being the tenth of *February*, a certain number of the principal Burgesses, publickly and solemnly do pay to each one a penny, in token of their submission to the Orders and Rights of the University.

No Victuals to be taken by the Kings Purveyors, within five miles of *Oxford*, unless the King himself comes thither.

King *James* of happy memory, honoured both Universities, with the priviledge of sending each two Burgesses to Parliament.

It is none of the least priviledges belonging to the two Universities, that they are subject to the Visitation or Correction of none but the King,

King, or whom he shall please to Commissionate.

By Charter of *Henry* 4. it is left to the choice of the Vice-Chancellor, whether any Member in the University there inhabiting, accused for Felony or High-Treason, shall be tried by the Laws of the Land, or by the Laws and Customs of the University, though now, where Life or Limb is concerned, the Criminal is left to be tried by the Laws of the Land.

No Students of *Oxford* may be sued at Common Law for Debts, Accounts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who hath power to determine Causes, to imprison, as aforesaid, to give corporal punishment, to excommunicate, to suspend, and to banish.

Antiently in *Oxford* (as now in most *Universities* beyond the Seas) the Students, without any distinction of Habit, lived in Citizens Houses, and had Meeting-places to hear Lectures, and dispute. After that, there were divers Houses for Students, only to live together in Society (as now in the *Inns of Court*, and of *Chancery* at *London*) and those places were called, either *Inns*, from the *Saxon*, or *Hostels* from the *French*, and at present are named *Halls*, where every Student lives wholly upon his own charges, until divers bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their great Wisdom, thought best to settle for ever, plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houses, to maintain in Lodging, Diet, Cloaths, and Books, such Students, as, by Merit and Worth, should from time to time be chosen, and to settle large Salaries for Professors to instruct them, and for a Head to Govern them, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances, made by the said Patrons or Founders.

And these are called Colledges, whereof the first thus endowed in *Europe*, were *University*, *Baliol*, and *Merton* Colledges in *Oxford*, all made Colledges in the twelfth Century, after the Birth of Christ; although *University* Colledge hath been reckoned a place for Students, ever since the year eight hundred seventy two, by the Royal Bounty of our aforesaid *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and was anciently called the *University Colledge*, where were divers Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences read.

Of such endowed Colledges, there are in *Oxford*, Eighteen, and of Halls, (wherewith the like Discipline, Students live upon their own means, only excepting some certain Exhibitions, or Annual Pensions, annexed to some one or two of them) there are seven; of all which, the Names and Governours, see the first Part of the *Present State of* England.

These Colledges have within their own Walls, Lectures, Disputations, all Professions, and Liberal Sciences read and taught, and in some of them, Publick Lectures for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers; insomuch that they seem so many complete Universities, and are not inferiour to some, in our Neighbour Countries. *Lipsius*, (whose Testimony among the Learned is very considerable) saith of one Colledge of *Oxford*, in his time, what might be said of some others there, and in *Cambridge*, *Non credo in orbe terrarum extra Angliam simile esse, addam, aut fuisse: Magnæ illic opes & vestigalia, &c. Verbo vix dicam, unum* Oxoniense *Collegium* (*rem inquisivi*) *superat vel decem nostra.*

The whole number of Students in *Oxford*, that live upon the Revenues of the Colledges, are about one thousand: and of other Students about

about twice as many; besides Stewards, Manciples, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardeners, &c.

There were antiently in this University, before the Founding of Colledges, two hundred *Hospitia Studiosorum, Inns, Hostels*, or Halls; and, as *Armachanus* writes, there were thirty thousand Students; and twenty miles round *Oxford*, were by the Kings of *England* set apart, for Provision in Victuals for this City.

The Discipline of these Colledges and Halls, is far more exact and excellent, than in any Foreign University.

First, all that intend to take any Degree, are to take their Diet and Lodging, and have a Tutor constantly in some Colledge or Hall; then they are to perform all Exercises, to be subject to all Statutes, and to the Head of the House: Next, they are to be subject to the chief Magistrate of the University, to perform publick Exercise, and to be subject to the Publick Statutes thereof. They are to suffer themselves to be shut up by night in their several Houses. They are never to be seen abroad out of their Chambers, much less, out of their Colledges, without their Caps and Gowns, (an excellent Order, no where observed in Foreign parts, but in *Spain*,) Their Gowns are all to be black, only the Sons of the higher Nobility are herein indulged; and all Doctors are honoured with Purple, or rather Scarlet Robes, which antiently were allowed only to Emperors or Kings; but now in *England*, besides the *King*, all *Peers* in *Parliament*, all *Doctors* in the *Universities*, all *Mayors* and *Governors* of Cities, and all the Principal *Judges*, are at certain times cloathed in Scarlet.

The Degrees taken in the *University*, are only

ly two, *viz.* of *Bachelar* and *Master*, (for so they are antiently called, as well in *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, as in the *Arts*.) At present, the Degrees in those three Professions, are called *Bachelars* and *Doctors*, only in the Arts, *Bachelar* and *Master*.

Every year at the Act, or time of compleating the Degree of *Master*, both in the three Professions and Arts (which is always the Monday after the sixth of *July*) there are (unless some extraordinary occasion hinders) great Solemnities, not only for publick Exercises, but Feastings, Comedies, and a mighty Concourse of Strangers, from all parts, to their Friends and Relations, then compleating their Degrees, whereby, and by the set Fees it usually costs a Doctor of Divinity, Law, or Physick, about one hundred pounds *Sterling*, and a Master of Arts, twenty or thirty pounds *Sterling*.

In these three Professions, and in the Arts, there proceed Masters, or Doctors yearly, about one hundred and fifty, and every *Lent*, about two hundred Bachelars of *Arts*.

The time required by Statute, for Studying in the University, before the taking of the forementioned Degrees, because it is much longer than what is required in any Foreign University, shall here be set down more particularly.

To take the Degree of *Bachelar in Arts*, is required four years, and three years more for to be *Master of Arts*.

Now the year is divided into four Terms, the First begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 17th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas Term*: The Second, called *Hilary* or *Lent Term*, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the Saturday before *Palm-Sunday*: The third, called *Easter Term*, begins the 10th day after *Easter*, and ends the

the Thursday before *Whitsunday*: The Fourth, is called *Trinity Term*, beginning the Wednesday after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends after the Act, sooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor, and Convocation think meet.

To take the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, the Student must necessarily, First, have taken the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and then after Seven years more, he is capable of being *Bachelar of Divinity*; and then four years more, is requisite, before the Degree of Doctor can be had.

To take the Degree of *Doctor of Laws*, the more ordinary way is, in three years after *Master of Arts*, one may be capable of the Degree of *Bachelar*, and in four years more of *Doctor of Laws*; the like for *Doctor in Physick*.

The Exercises required for taking these Degrees, are many, and difficult enough; yet not such; but that may be performed in less time, by any men of good abilities: But it was the Wisdom of our Ancestors, so to order, that before those Degrees were conferred upon any, and they allowed to practise, they might first gain Judgment and Discretion, which comes with Time and Years, and perhaps, that those of slower parts might, by Time and Industry, make themselves capable of that Honour, as well as those of quicker Abilities.

To speak now particularly of the most magnificent and stately Publick *Schools* in *Oxford*, of the large Salary to each Publick *Professor*, of the most famous *Bodlean Library*, that for a Noble Lightsome Fabrick, number of choice *Books*, choice *Manuscripts*, diversity of *Languages*, liberty of *Studying*, facility of finding any *Book*, equals, if not surpasses, the famous *Vatican*: To speak of the curious *Architecture*, and vast charges of the *New Theatre*, Fabricated

cated by the most ingenious, Sir *Christopher Wren*, at the sole cost and charges, of the most Reverend Father in God, *Gilbert*, the late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the use of *Scholastick Exercises*, and of those most excellent *Printing-Presses* there. To speak of the beautiful, solid *Stone-Buildings*, *Chappels*, *Halls*, *Libraries*, large *Revenues*, admirable *Discipline* of several *Colledges*, excellent accommodation for young *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen*, Helps, and Allowances for *Poor Scholars*, &c. To describe the most delightful publick *Physick Garden*, abounding with variety of choice Plants, and surrounded with stately *Stone Walls*, at the sole Expences of the Right Honourable, *Henry*, Earl of *Danby*, would require another Volume.

What hath been said of *Oxford*, the like may be said of her Sister *Cambridge*, which, for *Antiquities*, Gracious *Priviledges*, Beautiful *Colledges*, large *Revenues*, good *Discipline*, number of *Students*, plenty of *Dyet*, and of all other things necessary for advancement of Learning (if in complaisance, she will at any time give place to *Oxford*, yet at the same time) will challenge Precedence, before any other University of the Christian world.

The University of *Cambridge* in some few particulars, differs from that of *Oxford*.

The Chancellor of *Cambridge* (at present the Duke of *Monmouth*) is not so *durante vita*, but may be elected every two years, *aut manere in eodem officio durante tacito consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commissary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes, for all Priviledged persons and Scholars under the Degree of Master of Arts, where all Causes are tryed and determined by the Civil and Statute Laws, and by the Customs of the University.

They

They have also a High Steward, chosen by the Senate, and holds by Patent from the University, is at present the Earl of *Graven*.

The Vice-Chancellor is at present, Sir *Tho. Page*, Provost of *Kings-Colledge*: This High Officer is chosen every year, on the third of *November*, by the Senate, out of two Persons nominated by the Heads of the several Colledges and Halls. Here note, That the Halls at *Cambridge* are endowed, and priviledged as the Colledges, and differ only in name.

The two Proctors are chosen every year, as at *Oxford*, according to the Circle of Colledges and Halls: they are for this year, Mr. *Smallwood*, Fellow of *Queens* Colledge, and Mr. *Ben. Johnson*, Fellow of *Sidney* Colledge.

There are chosen after the same manner, two, called *Taxers*, who with the Proctors have care of Weights and Measures, as Clerks of the Market.

The *Custos Archivorum*, or University-Register, is Mr. *Matthew Whinne*.

There are also three Esquire Beadles, one Yeoman Beadle.

This University, for the encouragement of Students, hath also divers priviledges granted by several Kings of *England*. Every *Michaelmas* day, the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, at the entrance into his Office, takes a Solemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve the Priviledges, Liberties and Customs of this Vniversity. Moreover, on *Friday* before St. *Simon* and *Jude*, at a *Magna Congregatio*, in *St Maries* Church, allotted for the Assembly of the whole University, the Mayor brings with him two Aldermen, four Burgesses, and two of every Parish, to take their Oaths before the Vice-Chancellor, for the due search

of

of Vagabonds, suspected persons, &c. At the same time are sworn Fourteen Persons for the University, and Fourteen for the Town, to look to the Cleansing and Paving of the Streets.

The University hath also a Court-Leet, held twice every year, wherein are presented all Nusances, &c.

In *Cambridge* there are no unendowed Houses appointed for Students, as is in *Oxford*, and the Houses endowed, are no more than Sixteen, but those generally so large, that the number of Students, is commonly little different from that of *Oxford*.

Degrees at *Cambridge* are usually taken as at *Oxford*, except in Law and Physick, whereof, after six years, they may take the Degree of Bachelar, and after five years more, that of Doctor.

In *Cambridge* the *Lent-Term* begins the 13th of *January*, and ends the Friday before *Palm-Sunday*. *Easter-Term* begins the Wednesday after *Easter* week, and ends the week before *Whitsuntide*. *Trinity Term* we have none at *Cambridge*, for from *Easter* to the Commencement, is but one term with us. *Michaelmas Term* begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 16th of *December*.

The first Tuesday of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, there called the Commencement, wherein the Masters of Arts, and the Doctors of all Faculties compleat their Degrees respectively; and the *Bachelars of Art* do theirs in *Lent* beginning at *Ashwednesday*.

Cambridge lies in 52 Degrees, and 20 Minutes *Northern* Latitude.

Both these Universities are placed two easie days journey from the Capital City, and about the same distance from each other.

These are the two Glorious Fountains of Learning, to the Fame whereof, Foreigners come

come on Pilgrimage to offer up Honour and Admiration; and yet, even these had lately been like to be dried up, by the over-heated zeal of some ignorant Fanaticks.

These are the chiefest Storehouses of Lettered-Men, which send forth yearly, a great number of Divines, Civilians, Physicians, &c. to serve all parts of this Kingdom.

To supply these great Store-houses, there are in several parts of *England*, *Grammar Schools*, whereof the principal are St. *Paul's*, *Westminster*, *Winchester*, *Eaton*, *Merchant Taylors*, the *Charter-house*; all richly endowed, to maintain Masters, Ushers, and a certain number of Scholars; so that a Child, once admitted into these Schools, if he become capable, may at length be preferred to be Scholar, or Fellow in some Colledge of one of these Universities, and will want little or no assistance from his Parents, all his life-time after.

Besides these, there are of late *Grammar* Schools, Founded and Endowed, in almost every Market Town of *England*, wherein the Children of the Town, are only to be taught *gratis*, without any other Allowance. But in the multiplying of these Schools, it may be doubted, whether there appeared not more Zeal than Prudence; for the Parents of such School-boys, not able to advance them to the Universities, all the rest, besides Reading and Writing, becomes useless; and the Youth's by eight or ten years lazy living, rendred unapt for the labour, belonging to the more profitable Plough, and beneficial Manufactures, usually turn either Serving-men, or Clerks to Justices or Lawyers, whereby they learn much Chicanery, they become cunning Petty-foggers, multiply Law-Suits, and couzen their Countrey;

or

or if perhaps they are set to Trades, the little smattering in Learning, got at the *Grammar-School*, renders them commonly proud, stiff-necked, self-conceited, unapt to be governed, apt to embrace every new Doctrine, Heresie, Schism, Sect, and Faction: or in case their Parents are able to put them to the University, yet for want of sufficient maintenance, and residence there, they get only to be half-Learned, and thereby a propensity to preach Faction, Sedition, and Rebellion, to seduce those that are more ignorant than themselves, as was evident in our late unhappy troubles, where it was observed, that the Seducers were generally such, as had been from those *Market-Latine-Schools*, advanced to be either Commoners or Servitors, for a short time in the University (and not Fellows of Colledges) and the Seduced, ordinarily, such as from these Schools became afterwards Shopkeepers, or Pettyfoggers. If such had been endowed with more, or perhaps with less knowledge, they had probably been much more Humble, Loyal, and Obedient to their Governours, both Civil and Ecclesiastical: And therefore the late King of *Spain*, consulting with his ablest Counsellors of State, for a general Reformation of matters, that were found, by experience, to be inconvenient and prejuditial to his Kingdom, after mature deliberation, came to this resolution; that amongst other abuses, the great number of Countrey Grammar Schools, should, by a solemn *Prematica*, or *Ordinance*, be diminished, and the Childrens time better employed at Manufactures, Trades, Husbandry, &c. Besides, upon serious consideration, it will be found, that *England* is overstocked with Scholars, for the proporton of its preferments, and for its employments for Lettered

tered Persons, whereby it comes to pass that too many live discontented, longing for Innovations and Changes, and watching for an opportunity to alter the Government both of Church and State.

Thus the Reader hath had a small Map of a great Monarchy, the most just and easie, that ever any People lived under, (except only those who lived in *England*, before the late unparallel'd Rebellion) and many ways, more happy than that which the great and good Statesman, *Philip Comines*, so much admired in his days, when he declared (after he had much commended the policy of the *Venetian* Commonwealth) That amongst all the Seigneuries in the World, *England* was the Countrey, where the State was best ordered, and where there was the least violence and oppression upon the People.

THE Reader may here take notice, that a brief Account was intended to be given of all the rest of his Majesties Kingdoms, Dominions, Countreys, Territories, Plantations, and Places; which shall be reserved for another opportunity: only at present, *mantissæ loco*, shall follow a Catalogue of all the Governours, constituted by his Majesty in Foreign Parts; together with all the Embassadors, Envoyes, Residents, Consuls, and Agents, at this time employed abroad.

After *England*, the antient Kingdom of *Scotland* hath the precedence, the chief Governour whereof, under his Majesty, is the Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*, who, by that Title, enjoys the ordinary Power and Authority of a Vice-Roy, and is at present, the Right Honourable *John* Earl of *Rothes*.

The

The next is, the Kingdom of *Ireland*, the Governour whereof, is his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, who by the Title of Lord Lieutenant, is as Vice-Roy of *Ireland*, and lives with more Splendor and Grandeur, than perhaps, any other Vice-Roy of *Europe*.

Other Dominions belong to the King of *England*, which either for number of People, or large extent, may as well deserve the name of Kingdoms, as divers Countreys which under the King of *Spain*, have long enjoyed that Title, as *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Jamaica*, &c. but our Kings have never affected those swelling Titles.

The Governours, or Deputy-Governours of these and the rest of his Majesties Territories at present, are as followeth;

New-England, John Leverett, *Esq*;
Virginia, *Sir* William Berkley.
Jamaica, *the Lord* Vaughan.
Barbadoes, *Sir* Jonathan Atkins.
Bermudos, *Sir* John Heydon.
New-York, *Major* Edmund Andros, succeeding Col. *Francis Lovelace*, who was taken prisoner there by the *Dutch*, afterwards by the *Turks*, and died of his wounds.
New found-land.----
St. Christophers, and the *Lee-ward-Islands*, *Col.* Stapleton.
Carolina, *Sir* John Yeoman.
Nevis, *Sir* James Russel, *Knight*.

In the East-Indies.

Bombaim, *Mr.* Anger.
Fort St. George, *Mr.* Foxcroft.
Bantam, *Mr.* Dacres.

In

In *Africa*.

Tangier, *The Earl of* Inchiquien.
Guinea.----
Jersey, *Sir* Thomas Morgan.
Garnsey, *Lord* Hatton.

A *List*

A List of Embassadors, Envoyes, Residents and Consuls.

France, Ralph Montague, Esq; *Embassador.*
Spain, *Sir* William Godolphin, *Embassador.*
Sweden, *Sir* Edward Wood, *Envoy Extraordinary.*
Denmark, *Sir* John Paul, *Resident at* Hamburgh.
Hanse-Town, *Sir* William Swan, *Resident at* Hamburgh.
Lisbon, *Mr.* Parry, *Agent.*
Venice, *Sir* Tho. Higgens.
Constantinople, *Sir* John Finch, *Embassador Ordinary.*
Spanish Netherlands, *Sir* Richard Bulstrode, *Knight*, *Agent.*

Consuls.

Aleppo, *Mr.* Lannoy.
Smyrna, *Mr.* Ricaut.
Zant, *Sir* Clement Harby.
Argiers, *Mr.* Samuel Martyn.
Tunis, *Mr.* Francis Baker.
Tripoly, *Mr.* Bradleigh.
Messina.
Naples, *Mr.* Davies.
Leghorne, *Mr.* Platt.
Genoua, *Mr.* Legat.
Marseilles.
Alicant.
Malaga.
Cadis, *Sir* Martin Westcomb.
Sivil.
Canaries, *Mr.* Webber.

Appendix.

SInce this Impreſſion was finiſhed, there happened theſe Remarkables following. On Sunday, *Novemb* 4. the Marriage between her Highneſs the Lady *Mary*, and his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* was celebrated at St. *James's*, by the Biſhop of *London*.

The ſeventh of *November* her Royal Highneſs was delivered of a Son, and on the eighth, that young Prince was Chriſtened by the Biſhop of *Durham*, by the name of *CHARLES*: His Majeſty and the Prince of *Orange* being Godfathers, and the Lady *Iſabelle*, repreſented by the Lady *Frances Villars* her Governeſs, being Godmother.

FINIS.